

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 732.—VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ALMOST immediately after receiving the intelligence, the Emperor of the French is reported to have said that "nothing was changed" by the death of the Czar. Having made up his mind to push the war with the utmost vigour, Napoleon III. could not find in the removal of one Czar and the substitution of another any reason for relaxation of effort; but, on the contrary, every reason for redoubled energy. Most people are now of the same opinion; and every day adds strength to the conviction in every part of Europe. If anything have been changed, we must look for the change not in Russia, in France, or in Great Britain, but in Germany. Russia must fight her way as best she can out of the perils and difficulties in which the ambition and the hereditary policy of her rulers have involved her; and the Western Allies must strain every nerve to settle the question by the great *ultima ratio*, against which all other arguments fall powerless—the argument of the strong hand and the victorious sword. But in Germany, the death of the Czar seems as if it would operate to the confusion of counsel and to the renewal of the efforts of those Powers who dread and hate war for personal reasons, or who sympathise with the Russian system, and expect to profit by its extension.

Prussia and Austria have, it must be confessed, abundant reasons for disquietude as long as the war continues. Prussia, a still younger member of the European commonwealth than Russia—a Power which, like Russia, is an interloper into the European system, and, like her, has been constructed and built up at the expense of many neighbouring States—approves the policy of the Czars. The Kings of Prussia are in a great degree swayed by a similar ambition. They want Prussia to be enlarged. They want it to swallow up the

minor States of Germany. They would like to annex Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and all the little Dukeries and Principalities that lie in such provoking contiguity to the Prussian territory. And if the Czars were successful in riding rampant over Europe, and in reducing Great Britain and France into the rank of second-rate Powers, Prussia, as far as her King is concerned, would be only too happy at a consummation which might result in making her mistress of Holland, and perhaps of Denmark, as well as of Germany. But, fortunately for Europe, the Prussian people have formed other and nobler wishes. They also desire the grandeur and the elevation of Prussia, not as Prussia, but as Germany. They have tasted the sweets of liberty, and are determined to repossess them. The triumph of Russia, if it pleased their King, would be in the highest degree distasteful to them. They are an intelligent and a civilised people, and, as such, can have no sympathy with the despotism and the barbarism of Russia. Of the same blood and lineage as ourselves, they would look upon the discomfiture of Great Britain and France as the greatest calamity that could befall the world. It is this antagonism between King and people which produces and explains the wavering policy of the weak but ambitious man who is unfortunately at the head of the Prussian State. He would be happy enough to make common cause with the Czar if his people would allow him; but he dreads the revolution which would result. One word from Napoleon III. would let loose the avalanche which would engulf his throne, and lead to the reconstitution of all Germany. As long as the war lasts, this peril is before him; and as it is not in his nature to take the bold course which his people would recommend, and help to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, by throwing the whole weight of the Prussian Monarchy

against Russia, he will continue his neutrality as long as he can and turn it, if possible, to the disadvantage of the Allies. The death of the Czar Nicholas will remove no difficulties from his way. It merely gives him an opportunity to plead for the new Czar, and to strive to make better terms for him than he could have hoped to gain for Nicholas. He will be as heretofore a sham friend of peace, and will support any proposition which would end the war without defeating the arms of Russia, or exacting guarantees for the future stability of the European system. It remains for the Allies to bring him to reason. They must show him that as a false peace-maker he is a public nuisance; that, if it suits his purpose to look upon the war as changed in its aspects, its nature, or its importance by the death of Nicholas, they have other and wiser notions; and that he must take his side, or abide the consequences.

Austria—though a despotic State—has not, and cannot have, any real sympathy with Russia. The extension of Russian power and influence has been at the expense of Austria more than of any other State in Europe, with the sole exception of Turkey. Metternich knew and acted upon this principle. Schwarzenberg—even when reluctantly compelled to accept the aid of the late Czar—felt the depth of the humiliation, and the danger of the assistance; and meditated even at that moment the "huge ingratitude," which at some future day it would be necessary to display towards the haughty protector of the Austria empire. Every sentiment of policy, of reason, of justice and of self-preservation, unites Austria with Great Britain and France; but Hungary and Lombardy are thorns in his side. To Austria war against Russia is far more hazardous than it is to the Western Powers. France and Great Britain have nothing



to fear from internal treason. Russia can appeal to no oppressed nationalities within the boundaries of either. There is no Celtic disaffection to fan into a flame in Ireland; there is no sanguinary Red Republic to call into being to undermine the throne of Louis Napoleon. But in Austria the case is different. The new Czar is just as likely as his predecessor to avenge himself upon Austria *per fas aut nefas*; and, if Kossuth and Mazzini be too pure-minded to become his tools, to look about for new Kossuths and Mazzinis, to raise the flag of revolution, and of Hungarian and Italian independence, if, by so doing, he could weaken the position and distract the councils of the Austrian Emperor. In presence of this great danger, Austria did not scruple, during the lifetime of the Emperor Nicholas, to approximate more closely, day after day, to the policy of the Western Powers. We do not see any ground for the suspicion, that Austria will be less wise and bold in dealing with Alexander II. than she was with Nicholas I.; but, on the contrary, much reason to believe that, even more than formerly, she will see that the only safe and the only prudent course is to be decided, and to carry on the war with such vigour as to isolate her domestic from her foreign foes; and, by helping to conquer Russia, to adjourn the Hungarian and Italian question until a firmly-based European peace shall give her the opportunity to convert those countries into well-affected and well-governed portions of one great and prosperous whole.

And while such are the relations of Austria and Prussia towards Russia and towards the Allies, the position of events in the Crimea is daily improving. The state of the British army has been in every respect ameliorated. With returning spring, and with good management, the health and spirits of the troops have revived. The Russians are dispirited, if not demoralised. To have been beaten by a handful of British soldiers at Inkerman, must have been disheartening, but to have been foiled ignominiously by the Turks at Eupatoria must have been a heavy blow and great discouragement. And the death of the Czar—news of which must shortly afterwards have reached their stronghold—must have operated disadvantageously, not only upon the plans of the Generals, but on the courage of the soldiers. If anything, therefore, have been changed by the death of Nicholas, it is to be expected that it will be a change from comparative inaction into the full hurry and impetus of war. Peace shines upon the far horizon; but ere it comes the war-cloud must burst. It is likely that the world will not have long to wait for the explosion.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE ARMY BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

IN the Sketch which our Artist has given of the members of the House of Commons sitting in Committee on the state of the army before Sebastopol, it will be remarked that the numbers present are much larger than is usual in cases where the subject is of less overwhelming interest. In fact there has been no difficulty in getting a quorum. Honourable members will hardly fail to recognise Mr. Roebuck in his place of chairman, Mr. Layard near him, and Sir John Pakington on his right. No one can look at the Hon. Col. Lindsay with his piercing eye, and military attitude, and not know him; and few who have visited the spot will fail to discover in the bearded Crimean who stands behind the chair the face of the Hon. Member for Llanthony. Our Artist, while doing so much justice to the committee, has unfortunately been unable to depict the enormous crowd which forms a "queue" outside for an hour before noon, and which engulfs itself into the Committee-room with an eagerness and velocity only equalled by the noise which accompanies the operation. In truth the subject before the Committee is that on which the whole nation is intent, and one in which both members and public are too much interested not to be eager to attend.

Among other witnesses examined during the present week were—the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Wilson, Captain Blakeley, Captain Shakspeare, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Mr. Crowe, Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Captain Kellock, of the *Himalaya*; Colonel Sparks, of the 38th Regiment; Thomas Dawson, Sergeant in the Guards; Colonel Kinloch, Lord Cardigan, and Mr. Macdonald, of the *Times*. The general tenor of the evidence hitherto has been in the main confirmatory of the accounts previously given regarding the wretched condition of the army, and the gross mismanagement as regards the supply and distribution of food, fuel, and winter clothing.

TAMWORTH ELECTION.—Sir Robert Peel having accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, one of the seats for this borough became vacant. The hon. Baronet offered himself for re-election on Wednesday, and there was no opposition to his return. The election took place in the Town-hall, but the proceedings appeared to excite very little interest, the attendance of burgesses being remarkably small. Sir Robert Peel, who was warmly received, in acknowledging the honour conferred upon him for the third time, remarked, that when the late Aberdeen Administration was crushed, a state of things without parallel was witnessed. No one of the old parties could take office; but a great party, basing its influence on public opinion, and irrespective of Whig, Radical, or Conservative, determined to administer public affairs with vigour and determination, were placed in office; and, as representing that party of the people, Lord Palmerston found himself at the head of affairs. His position was the will of the country. The character of the Premier stamped the character of the Cabinet, and the country wanted a man of independent action, that would not only inspire vigour into the councils of the Sovereign, but would throw his spirit into every branch of the Administration, more especially into those branches which were connected with the present war. Lord Palmerston was the man to do it, and it became the duty of the country to stand by the man of their choice. It was with this feeling that he (Sir Robert Peel) accepted office. After some remarks on the gross mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea, he proceeded to speak of the war. We had gone out with chivalric feeling to help an oppressed power, and in the interest of justice and right, but let the people take care that we did not transform this alliance for liberty into a combination of despots against it. The Premiership of Lord Palmerston was a guarantee for that; but he (Sir R. Peel) said that the Austrian alliance had been the curse of the war, had paralysed our efforts, and that German interests had paralysed our action. Why, the whole course of proceedings, from the time when the troops left for the Crimea till now, had been left to hazard or official mismanagement. We had fought three battles, but what had we gained? Sickened and death. Why, he had a letter from the Crimea on the preceding day, in which he was told that the 11th Hussars mustered but four men. Let us have a peace as soon as we could. Let the people of the country now thoroughly open their eyes to the campaign, and, if peace could be got on honourable terms, and for the interests of Europe, let us have it, and save the vestiges of our army. Let us have a lasting peace. He showed the costliness of war in life. In one year's war we spend, it was supposed, 30,000 British lives, and £25,000,000 sterling. From the returns of the Board of Trade he demonstrated its injurious effects on commerce. Duties had been put on spirits, the reduction of the Tea-duties was stopped, bread was dearer. He heard people bawl out for more blood, and more determination in prosecuting the war. He said "Yes; but let us have peace at the first moment we can have it with honour, and for the interests of the country." He agreed that we should be prepared for the future. In a few days a hundred pennants would float over the finest fleet ever assembled at Spithead; but although we might sweep the ocean of the ships of every enemy, we must do more. We must no longer be humbugged by Austria (Cheers). We must not permit Prussia, under the cloak of neutrality, to act as the ally of Russia (Renewed cheering). He would recommend farther, that Moldavia and Wallachia should be erected into an independent state as a bulwark against Russia. He would go a little further. Why not raise Poland? If we want to stop the war, check Russia, awe Russia—raise Poland. He had hopes of peace from the mission of Lord J. Russell to Vienna, and from the circumstance that the death of a Russian Emperor had invariably changed the policy of that state. But if peace was not to be obtained, then Government would carry on the war—not by halves as hitherto—but with energy and determination; having in view a double object—resistance to the aggression of Russia, and the promotion of the liberties of Europe. Sir Robert concluded amidst loud applause, by asking for Lord Palmerston's Government, which would correct abuses and originate reforms in our military system—a fair stage and no favour.

RUSSIAN DESERTERS.—The *Prussian Correspondence* states that the number of Russian deserters now in the Grand Duchy of Posen amounts to more than 13,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

So constantly varied is the nature of the reports respecting the proposed expedition of the Emperor, that it is impossible to form any definite conclusion on the subject, and we can but content ourselves with chronicling them. Some of these state that the end of the month is the time at which the departure is to take place; some fix an earlier, others a later date. It is certain that an order has been dispatched to Cherbourg, by telegraph, to send to Toulon all the objects prepared for the voyage by the *Reine Hortense*. The whole band of the Guides, including the various musicians allotted to the orchestras of the principal musical theatres, is to join the expedition. It appears quite certain that the Empress will remain behind. Various rumours, especially one that has often been brought forward, and as often refuted—the prospect of an heir to the Imperial dynasty—are aloft as to the cause of this change of plans; and no fewer absurd reports as to the manner in which her Majesty is to spend the period of the Emperor's absence: one of these asserts that she is to become the guest of Queen Victoria during the whole time that her Imperial Consort is away.

The Emperor and Empress have caused to be remitted to the Ministers of War and Marine the sum of 10,000 francs (£400) to be distributed among the mothers, sisters, widows, and orphans of the soldiers' and sailors' widows, who perished in the wreck of the *Sémillante*.

The question of Court mourning or no Court mourning for the Emperor Nicholas is one which has been so discussed, both as to fact and principle, that we hold it good to state the real cause of its not having been adopted. On an event of this kind occurring, foreign Governments are only supposed to become cognisant of the fact on its being notified by the Court of the deceased Sovereign. As, in consequence of the rupture with that of St. Petersburg, there is no Minister or Ambassador to announce the event here, it is not officially known, and therefore no mourning is adopted. Such is the point of etiquette that decides the question, and not the circumstance itself of the Emperor Nicholas having been the enemy of France.

Much censure has been expressed *officieusement* against certain provincial functionaries, who encouraged the most marked and indelicate demonstrations of rejoicing at the death of the late Emperor Nicholas. Such a course could not meet with the approbation of either the Government or public opinion; and both the dignity and good feeling of a great and liberal nation revolt at the idea of such a display.

This week commences the reception of the articles of foreign produce at the Great Industrial Exhibition. The complaints respecting the want of space in the Building are becoming daily louder. Independently of the petitions we spoke of last week, as about to be presented to the Emperor on the subject, a fresh one, to be signed by the cabinet-makers of the Faubourg St. Antoine—who, it appears, are peculiarly affected by the disadvantage—is prepared, and is receiving signatures. The class here comprised forms so large and important a branch of Parisian commerce, that no doubt due attention will be paid to its demands, and means taken to repair so great an evil as one so gravely affecting its interests.

It is said that among the papers of the Abbé Lamennais, has been discovered a translation of Dante, preceded by a preface in which the writer has expressed himself more strongly than in any of his published works against the orthodoxy of the Roman Catholic creed: it does not appear whether the translation will be published or not, but in any case the preface will doubtless be suppressed.

A most serious accident has occurred to M. Baucher, the celebrated *écuyer*, who for so many years has held the head of the *haute école d'équitation* in France. Mounting a horse he was breaking, in the manège at the Cirque Napoléon, a sudden crashing was heard; the horse, frightened, sprang away, and at the same moment the great lustre fell, striking down M. Baucher, wounding him in the back and crushing his leg and foot. Severe as the accident has been, it is hoped that the recovery will not be very protracted; though it appears more than probable that it will prevent him from following his profession.

The Mi-Carême is being, as usual, celebrated with various festivities, of which fancy balls are the favourite form. After this, the continuation of Lent will be preserved with increased strictness.

The principal theatrical event of the moment is the *reprise*, at the Grand Opera, of the "*Juive*," sung by Gueymard and Cruvelli. The house was crowded to excess by a most brilliant audience on the first night, and continues to fill. Decidedly the honours of the evening were for Gueymard. Mlle. Cruvelli is universally found to be so defective in certain points, so wedded to her errors, so careless of improvement, and so much more occupied with her own personality than with that of the character she represents, that the public begin—somewhat late, it is true—to discover that they would like her to pay a little more respect to their criticisms, and that they have seen so much of Mlle. Cruvelli, that, just for a change, they would like to see a little of the *Juive*, or whoever else's identity she is supposed, for the moment, to assume. Altogether, the Opera, at this moment, *laisse beaucoup à désirer*, in the way of female singers especially. One of the new acquisitions (?), Madame or Mlle. Pouilly, of Strasbourg—engaged at an annual stipend of 40,000 francs, and playing first parts—would, in our opinion, and in that of many better judges, be barely capable of sustaining secondary rôles with credit. Decidedly the Italian Opera has the honours of the season. The *Porte St. Martin* has a new piece, entitled "*Les Noces Vénitienes*," by M. Victor Séjour—a drama of the true mask and dagger order, which has considerable success, and is well acted; the *Théâtre Lyrique*, a pretty little *bluette*, called "*Les Charmeurs*," which is likely to have a good run.

Before closing our letter a report reaches us that the Emperor's expedition to the Crimea is finally abandoned. We tell the story as 'tis told to us.

The four vacant Colonelcies have been filled up by the transfer of Sir George Brown from the 7th Fusiliers to his old corps the Rifle Brigade; of Lieutenant-General Auchmuty, from the 65th to the 7th Fusiliers, with which he served in the Peninsula; and of Lieutenant-General the Hon. H. E. Butler, from the 94th to the 55th—the regiment in which his gallant son, who was killed at Inkerman, commanded a company. The Battalion of the 60th, vacant by the death of General W. Cornwallis Eustace, is given to Lieutenant-General Bunbury, formerly of the 67th Regiment, and, two or three years since, Commander of the troops in Jamaica, who had been for fifty-one years in the Army, and actively engaged in Holland and in the American war. The Colonelcy of the 44th, held by the late Sir Patrick Stuart, will be filled by the appointment of Sir Frederick Ashworth, an old Peninsula officer of fifty-six years' service. Lieutenant-General Henry Balneavis succeeds General Auchmuty as Colonel of the 65th: he has been in the service since 1797, and was throughout the war in Spain, from Corunna to Toulouse, for which he now holds the war medal with nine clasps. The new Colonel of the 94th, in succession to General Butler, Lieutenant-General George Powell Higginson, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1805, and was likewise a sharer in many of the Peninsular victories.

STRIKE OF COLLIERIES.—On Monday morning last about 700 of Lord Vernon's colliers at Poynton struck work. A meeting of the turn-outs was held in the evening at the Crescent Inn, Poynton; and, according to the statements of the men, it appeared that a man from each pit had been sent for by Mr. Ashworth, the manager, who stated to them that in consequence of the present stagnation in the iron trade and cotton manufactures there was less demand for coals, and it would be therefore necessary to reduce the men's wages in some places 2d. in the shilling, in others 6d. for getting out 2 tons 8 cwt., and in others again 5d. per yard. As soon, however, as times improved, he promised that the old prices would be given. When this announcement was made to the men, they replied, "Oh, put us on short time rather than 'bate us'." Mr. Ashworth said, he could very well spare 100 or 200 of them, and they were at liberty to take what course they pleased. The men expressed a determination to stand out, and said that they must get 50 of their body, who were still at work, to join them. Some of the speakers at the meeting called attention to the fact that in all their previous strikes they had been beaten.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The latest news from the Camp is contained in a telegraphic despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated Kamiesch, March 7. From it we learn a few important facts, but nothing decisive. The news of the Emperor's death had reached Sebastopol on the evening of the 6th—three days after it was known in London. The siege operations were carried on with activity. For some days rockets had been thrown into Sebastopol, which had set fire to it in several places. When the despatch was sent off from Kamiesch a portion of the town was still on fire.

By the *Ganges*, which left Constantinople on the 5th of March, and arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, telegraphic despatches have been received. The number of deaths at Scutari had diminished to 20 per diem. The news from Balaklava was to the 3rd of March, at which date the weather was fine, but frosty. The preparations for the bombardment were making rapid progress. The railway now conveys ammunition the distance of three miles. The Russians were approaching towards Inkerman from Malakhoff. A truce of one hour was agreed upon on the 27th of February to bury the dead.

Constantinople letters of the 1st March have been received, containing accounts of the attack made by the French, in the night of the 23rd and 24th February, upon the redoubts erected by the Russians in front of the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, which in some measure explain the contradiction existing between the despatch of Prince Menschikoff relative to that affair and the despatches from French quarters. The latter represented the French as having stormed the redoubts, and completely defeated the Russians; Prince Menschikoff's despatch, on the other hand, stated that the French had been repulsed with a loss of 600 men.

It appears that the French did take the redoubts by storm, but then found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from the batteries, and even from the guns of some Russian vessels anchored in the port. The position was not tenable, and having destroyed the redoubts they had taken, they withdrew with about 400 men *hors de combat*, of which number 100 were killed.

Letters from the French head-quarters, dated 27th February, state that the Russians were throwing up formidable works of defence at various points, and that they had sunk two more ships at the entrance of the port of Sebastopol. They feared an assault, and were making every preparation to meet it. It was said that they were establishing a battery of heavy mortars at Kamara, from which they hoped to throw shells into Balaklava. The weather was fine, though frosty, but the severe winter had passed.

According to official reports, which may be relied on, the Russian forces in the Crimea, including those at Perekop, amount to nine divisions of infantry, which are equivalent to the strength of three corps. These consist of the 3rd corps, Read, 7th, 8th, and 9th divisions; 4th ditto, Osten-Sacken, 10th, 11th, and 12th ditto; 5th ditto, Lüders, 1st brigade, 14th division; Reserve brigade, 13th division; 6th corps, Gortschakoff, 16th and 17th ditto. These divisions, being each composed of sixteen battalions, give a total of 144, each averaging 500 effectives present under arms; or a total of 72,000 bayonets. To these must be added the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Rifles, six battalions of Black Sea Infantry, three battalions of Grenadier-Carbineers, and a battalion of Greek volunteer Rifles from Bessarabia; or a total of 156 battalions of infantry, giving about 78,000 bayonets. Then come eight battalions of Marines, four of Sappers, and 10,000 Artillerymen of different kinds, exclusive of two divisions of sailors, who man the batteries; so that the total foot force may be calculated at about 110,000 effective. If to this be added ten regiments of regulars, and about as many Cossack regiments, the whole effective force may be estimated at nearly 126,000 men. According to the same accounts, the loss of the Russians in the Crimea, from the 24th of September to the middle of last month, exclusive of Eupatoria, has been about 46,000 men completely *hors de combat*; so that the junction of the 3rd corps and other detachments have not sufficed to replace the army on the strength at which it was prior to the 5th of November.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Post Ampt Gazette*, says:—

According to the last accounts from the Crimea, the Russians are using every effort to repair the injury inflicted on them by the occupation of Eupatoria by the Turks, and it is expected that a fresh attack on that place will be made. A Russian camp has been established at Orto-Oblau, to contain 40,000 men, to watch Eupatoria, and to be charged with the operations to be undertaken against that place. The Turks are fortifying every point, even on the side of the lake Sassyk, from whence any attack would be most difficult, particularly as any enemy advancing on that side would be exposed to the fire of the fleet. The most considerable fortifications are, however, being made on the north and north-west of the town. In order to prevent the Turks from interfering with the reinforcements coming from Perekop, the Russians have established moveable columns near Eupatoria who immediately make known any movement that may take place. During the bad weather a part of the Russian army were sheltered in the villages in the interior of the Crimea. With respect to the troops in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, the Russian advanced posts in the valley of Baidar have retired on Karlowa, and are in communication with the main body at Tchorguna. General Liprandi is on the Inkerman road, with his centre at Tchorguna, and his left wing in the valley of Baidar. His right wing is in communication with the corps of General Osten-Sacken, which extends along the line of the northern part of Sebastopol, and from the ruins of Inkerman to the north fort. The garrison of Sebastopol is at least 40,000 strong; and Prince Menschikoff has, moreover, concentrated 20,000 men in the neighbourhood of Bagtcheseraï, to cover the road from Perekop, or to relieve any point that may be threatened. Between Eupatoria and Sebastopol are three divisions, in order to paralyse any operations which might be attempted by the troops from the former place against Sebastopol.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

The German and French papers are almost unanimous in the opinion that the manifesto issued by Alexander II. is more warlike than any of the proclamations which emanated from his father. The determination he expresses to accomplish the long-cherished schemes of Catherine and the rest of his ancestors, which include Russian supremacy in the Black Sea, does not consist very well with the notion that he will be more favourable to peace than his father was.

In last week's publication we gave the telegraphic summary of the Russian manifesto. The following is the entire document, as it appears in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 3rd inst.:—

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18 (March 2).

By the grace of God, We, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russians, King of Poland, &c. &c.

To all our faithful subjects make known:

In His impenetrable ways it has pleased God to strike us all with a blow as terrible as it was unexpected. Following a brief and serious illness, which at its close was developed with an unheard-of rapidity, our much-loved father, the Emperor Nicholas Pavlovitch, has departed life this day, the 18th February (March 2). No language can express our grief—which will also be the grief of our faithful subjects. Submitting with resignation to the impenetrable designs of Divine Providence, we seek consolation but in Him, and wait from Him alone the necessary aid to enable us to sustain the burden which it has pleased Him to impose upon us. Even as the much-loved father whom we mourn consecrated all his efforts, every moment of his life, to the labours and to the cares called for by the well-being of his subjects—we, at this hour so painful, but also so grave and so solemn, in ascending our hereditary throne of the Empire of Russia, as well as of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, take, in the face of the invisible and ever present God, the sacred pledge, never to have any other end but the prosperity of our country. May Providence who has called us to this high mission, so aid us that, guided and protected by Him, we may be able to strengthen Russia in the highest degree of power and glory; that by us may be accomplished the views and the desires of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catherine, Alexander the much-loved, and our august father of imperishable memory.

By their well-proved zeal, by their prayers ardently united with ours before the altars of the Most High, our dear subjects will come to our aid. We invite them to do so, commanding them to take at the same time, the oath of fidelity both to us and to our heir, His Imperial Highness the Césarévitch Grand Duke Nicolas Alexandrovitch.

Given at St. Petersburg the 18th day of the month of February (March 2), of the year of grace 1855, and the first year of our reign.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

The St. Petersburg papers publish also the two following Imperial orders of the day addressed to the Russian army, dated March 3:—

I. Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of the Church, the Throne, and the country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor.

In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity and the glory of the Russian arms, the Emperor Nicholas Pavlovitch, my most beloved father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were:—

"I thank the glorious loyal Guards, who in 1825 saved Russia; and I also thank the brave army and fleet; I pray God to maintain, however, the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquillity is secured both within and

without. Then, woe to her enemies! I loved them as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or to do more."

May these ever-memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia!

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855. ALEXANDER.

II. Brave warriors, courageous participants in the deeds of your supreme military chief, now sleeping in the Lord!

You have sealed in your hearts the last words of his tender and paternal love for you. As a mark of his love to the troops of the Guard, the 1st Corps of Cadets, and the Grenadier Regiment of the Generalissimo, Prince Suvarov (Suvarow), I present to you the uniforms of his Majesty, those which the Emperor, your benefactor, deigned himself to wear. Preserve this pledge, which I trust may remain among you sacred as a relic, and like an enduring memorial for future generations. Moreover, I ordain as follows:—

1. In the companies and squadrons that have borne his Majesty's name, all the distinctive charges on the epaulettes and shoulder-knots shall retain the initial letter of the Emperor Nicholas I. so long as one of those, registered down to March 2, 1855, shall continue in the said companies and squadrons.

2. Those also who were attached to his Majesty's person as Generals, or as Aides-de-Camp General, or as Aides-de-Camp Adiate, will retain the same initial.

May the sacred memory of Nicholas I. survive among our ranks, as a terror to the foe and for the glory of Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 3, 1855. ALEXANDER.

The Emperor Alexander has assumed the name of *Chef* of all those regiments of the Guard whose *Chef* the deceased Emperor had been; and, in addition, he remains *Chef* of the battalion of the Sappers of the Guard, of the 1st Brigade of the Artillery of the Guard, of the 1st Corps of Cadets, and of all the troops and forces the command of which he had had as Crown Prince. The Cuirassier Regiment of the Body Guard, however, takes for its *Chef* the Empress Marie Alexandrowna; while the regiment of Lancers, which the Emperor formerly had, is made over to the Crown Prince, Nicholas Alexandrowitch. The Crown Prince is also nominated Grand Hetman of all the Cossack armies; and General Rüdiger to be Commander-in-Chief of the Guard and Grenadiers—equivalent in rank to the post of Commander-in-Chief of an army, inasmuch as the Corps of the Guards and Grenadiers forms a special and separate *corps d'armée*.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the funeral of the Emperor Nicholas will take place on the 20th inst. An order of the day by the head of the Police of St. Petersburg, in the official journal, announces to the inhabitants of the capital that, dating from Monday (5th March), all persons, without distinction of rank or condition, are admitted to the Winter Palace "to pay a last homage to the late Emperor Nicholas I., of glorious memory, from 8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon." The same paper publishes the order for wearing six months' mourning for the late Czar.

The Emperor Nicholas had made the most detailed arrangements in the event of his death. He has even left a legacy to the 6th regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers, of which he had been nominated the proprietor. A report is current that M. de Langenbruck, the celebrated operator of Berlin, has been sent for to St. Petersburg by the Imperial family, as they have no great confidence in the Russian surgeons, for the autopsy of the Emperor.

A letter from Berlin in the *Post Gazette*, at Frankfort, says:—

The Emperor Alexander II. has written to the King of Prussia a letter to announce his accession to the throne, and to beg of him to continue with Russia the relations which existed between the two countries in the time of his father. The Dowager Empress has also written a letter to her brother the King. In the despatch which arrived here on Friday, and which announced the death of the Emperor, were the words pronounced by his Majesty in French, thanking our King for his friendship and fidelity, and entreating him to persist in the same sentiments. They began with "Tell my brother Fritz," but these words were omitted from the official publication, from motives of propriety. One of the most moving scenes which has occurred here in connection with the death of the Emperor Nicholas has been the celebration of the Service for the Dead, according to the Greek rites, in the chapel of the Russian Embassy. The Grand Duchess Olga, dressed in the deepest mourning, was present, as was also her husband (the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg), the King of Prussia, and all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. When the liturgy was terminated, and the prayer offered up for the blessings of Heaven on the deceased, the priests extinguished the wax candles, and the Duchess Olga also extinguished the candle which, according to the rites of her Church, she had held in her hand. As she did so, the Duchess, who had previously been deadly pale, threw herself into the arms of the Queen, and sobbed aloud.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Empress Dowager stood as chief mourner in the *chapelle ardente* where the body of the Emperor Nicholas has been placed, and where it will remain a week. It will be carried thence, and remain for another week in the Citadel, after which it will be deposited in the tomb of the Imperial family.

There have been various versions of the incidents which passed at the death-bed of the late Emperor, and of the words he is said to have addressed to his successor. One account represents him as at great pains to maintain the present cordial alliance between Berlin and St. Petersburg. Another one is given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, of a more startling character:—

According to this account, the Czar, on his death-bed, and in presence of the Empress, said to the heir to his Crown that it was necessary to make peace, even though at the cost of reducing their power in the Black Sea; that the responsibility of that concession would not rest on Alexander II., but on himself; that he never could bring himself to believe in the possibility or the reality of an alliance between England and France, and in that incredulity consisted his great error; that the tone of public opinion in England led him astray, because he had believed that the Emperor Napoleon cherished in his heart an ardent hatred against the English; that the Emperor Napoleon, being a man of a most obstinate character, would to the last moment persist in humiliating Russia; that England and France united would sooner or later unite all Europe in their alliance, with perhaps the exception of Prussia and of two or three petty States of Germany; that France alone, aided with the money of England, was capable of throwing an immense host into the Russian territory, and would pass over the body of Prussia to do so if necessary; that such were the reasons why he recommended his heir to make peace; that he should for the moment reduce the Russian power; that he (the Emperor Nicholas) had been great and powerful, and perhaps his pride had been excessive throughout his long reign; and that perhaps God had, therefore, humbled him at the close of his career; but the will of God be done; that the object his heir should never lose sight of, was to labour for the dissolution of the English and French alliance, and to bring over to Russia Austria, which Prussia had foolishly alienated and offended, and that his immediate care should be that Prussia should have weight in the Conference, in order to diminish as much as possible the onerous conditions demanded by the Western Powers. Such is the substance of what the Emperor is said to have recommended to his son in his dying moments.

THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

The statement given last week, on telegraphic authority, that the Congress had commenced its deliberations, was not correct. The meeting at Count Buol's, on the 7th, was only a preliminary one. It had been summoned by the Austrian Minister, in consequence of Prince Gortschakoff having informed him that intelligence had arrived of his powers having been renewed by the new Emperor of Russia. At the meeting, it was decided that as the intimation concerning the powers of the Russian representatives had only been received by telegraph, the proceedings at that conference should be considered of a non-official character, and that the formal opening of the conferences should take place when the regular documents should arrive. The persons present were Count Buol and Baron Prokesch-Osten, the Earl of Westmoreland and Lord John Russell, Baron de Bourqueney, and Arif Effendi and Riza Bey. Baron von Meyensburg, one of the Aulic Counsellors of the Austrian Foreign-office, acted as Secretary. The only matter discussed was the plan of action to be observed by the Allies during the Congress. As there was little diversity of opinion on the subject, it was soon settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

It was expected that the Conference would open on the 15th for actual business, as Prince Gortschakoff, who is said to have received his powers in due form, had signed a public document, recognising generally the principles which are to serve as the bases of negotiations, and which it will be the business of the Plenipotentiaries to define and apply. How those principles will be defined is, of course, the subject of universal speculation. The best data for forming a correct judgment on the subject is to reflect on the main object of the Allies, and the known views of the majority of the members of the Congress. The Envoys of the Allies are determined on—1. Relieving Russia from the exclusive protectorate of the Principality. 2. The free navigation of the Danube. 3. The opening of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations. 4. The reduction of Sebastopol, and limitation of the Russian naval forces in that direction, in order that such may no longer perpetually threaten Constantinople.

The first three propositions will, probably, meet with little objection from the Russian Envoy, who will agree to them with one or two points of reservation. But when the question of Sebastopol is discussed, we may expect to find that Prince Gortschakoff will have to refer home. Lord John Russell, in all probability, will then leave instructions with Lord Westmoreland, and return to London. All this may take place within ten days, as the Governments of France and England know at this moment the exact day and hour when the Envoys propose to meet, their plans having been formed on the supposition that certain documents ought to reach Vienna on a certain day. Such is the real state of things at the present moment, and such the only reliable data for calculating the chances of peace and war.

A THREATENED KAFFIR OUTBREAK.

By the Nile, which touched at the Cape, on her voyage home from Calcutta, we have received intelligence of a rather alarming character from that colony. One journal speaks of the Kaffir servants as leaving clandestinely the service of the farmers, and predicts another Kaffir outbreak at no distant period. The frontier journals speak as if the fear of a Kaffir disturbance were diminishing, but it is plain that the colonists require to be on the alert, as the following incident will show:—

On Friday, 12th January, an express reached the President at Bloemfontein, from J. Orpen, Esq., Landdrost of Winburg, written at the farm of one Pieterse, lying about eight miles on the Cape side of Winburg. From this document, written in much haste, and on a small scrap of paper, during the forenoon, it appeared that, early the morning before, Mr. Orpen and Commandant Stander, with a patrol of about forty men, repaired to a bushman kraal on this farm, and that Mr. Orpen, leaving the main body at some little distance, rode with a small party to the kraal, and commenced a parley, wishing apparently to prevent bloodshed. The bushmen—who are stated to have been about 120 in number—started up in a strong body, and attacked the party, some with arrows and assegais, and others with guns; and the result was that Mr. Orpen, who stood in front, received a slight wound in the shoulder from an assegai. One was shot dead and several more were wounded. Full particulars were not known, most of what was reported having been communicated orally by the Kaffir messenger, who stated that Mr. Orpen pulled out the assegai from his shoulder, and plunged it into the body of his assailant. On finding the enemy so numerous and resolute, an express was instantly sent to Winburg for ammunition, with which the patrol were insufficiently supplied, and also for a reinforcement. On riding away, the messenger related that he heard sharp firing for a great distance till he was quite out of hearing. It was altogether unknown at Bloemfontein how many of the robbers had fallen.

Accounts from the Trans-Vaal Republic announce the return of General Pretorius, after inflicting signal punishment on the Kaffir Chief Makapan, for the murder of Field-Cornet Potgeiter and seven or eight men, and the massacre of several women, accompanied by circumstances of the most horrid cruelty. General Pretorius was about to proceed on another commando towards the end of January, the destination of which was kept secret.

THE DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the *Arabian* we have advices from Melbourne to the 16th of December inclusive. The "strike" of the diggers—for "insurrection" is too strong a term—was over, and order restored. The firm attitude assumed by Sir Charles Hotham and the local Government has been attended with the happiest results. After the skirmish between the military and the diggers, unhappily attended with much loss of life, martial law was proclaimed at the gold-fields at Ballarat on the 6th of December. Order was, however, so far re-established on the 8th that another proclamation was issued by Sir Charles Hotham, revoking the same. In the Legislative Council of Melbourne, on the 6th of December, Mr. Miller, a member of the Council, moved:—

That the Lieutenant-Governor, having been placed in a painfully-embarrassing position since his arrival in Victoria, is entitled to the sympathy and support of this Council, and it pledges itself, by every means in its power, to aid him in restoring and maintaining law and order.

In seconding this motion, the Colonial Secretary made the following statement:—

Most of the disaffected, who did not form the bulk of the diggers, and many of the leaders, were foreigners, while the real hard-working diggers were delighted with the timely intervention of the Government. He read extracts from despatches received that day from Captain Pasley and Commissioner Rede, showing this to be the case; that order was now entirely restored, and that 417 licences had been issued in one day. He was also truly happy to say that the majority of the prisoners, as well as of those killed, were foreigners.

The principal leader of the refractory had been arrested. The Legislative Council has passed a vote of thanks to the military.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night from Boston and Halifax, with letters and papers to the 27th ult.

The United States Senate had had under consideration a bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the Federal Government, designed to put an effectual stop to the annoyances heretofore experienced by officers of the Government when executing the laws in districts where the "higher law" advocates attempt to override the statutes and the Constitution. A fiery debate ensued between the Free-Soil fusion party and the Nebraskites, who opposed the bill, headed by Judge Douglas. Since the commencement of the session the Free-Soilers have anxiously waited for an opportunity to display their forces, and the Democrats have as anxiously waited for an occasion to assail the omnipotent Know-Nothings. The wished-for time arrived, and Judge Douglas made a terrible onslaught on the party, which, in his opinion, were instrumental in defeating General Shields. The debate was the most exciting that has occurred for years, and the discussion lasted until after midnight, when the bill was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to nine.

In the House of Representatives, on the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill being renewed, Mr. Egerton offered an amendment to refund duties on all railroad iron laid down between June 30, 1853, and July 1, 1856. The chairman decided it out of order, but the committee reversed the decision, and a debate on the tariff ensued; during which Mr. Banks said that the manufacturers of New England did not demand other protection than that which a revenue principle afforded; thus confirming the assertion made in the Senate a day or two since by General Wilson, that Massachusetts was nearly ready to embrace Free-trade doctrines. Mr. Letcher offered as a substitute the amended tariff bill, proposed by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with alterations proposing that after July 1 articles now paying 100, 40, and 30 per cent, shall pay 80, 32, and 24 per cent. It was agreed to by a vote of 99 to 86, which reduces the duty on railroad iron six per cent, and is regarded as more adverse to the iron interest than the operation of the bill to extend credit for duties would be. On Saturday, the 24th ult., the amendments reducing the tariff rates were adopted by a vote of 126 to 82; and subsequently the bill was ordered to a third reading by a majority of 50.

Letters from New Mexico, by way of Louisville, state that the Indians were committing great outrages there. On the 25th of December a party of 100 Apaches and Utahs massacred at Pueblo fourteen men, and took three women and two children prisoners. Great excitement is now prevailing at Santa Fe on account of the general hostility exhibited by the Indians, who are swearing vengeance against all Americans and Mexicans. On the 25th of January Captain Howell, of the 1st Dragoons, had encountered the Mescalero Apaches at Sacramento Mountain, and killed twelve of them. The loss on the American side was Captain Henry W. Stanton and two privates. Governor Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommended an application to Congress for an amount necessary to pay the expenses. An express arrived at Santa Fe the day before the mail left, stating that 400 Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms. Lieutenant Sturgis met the Apaches 60 miles from Santa Fe, and completely routed them, recapturing a lot of stolen stock.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 17th February. The revolution against Santa Anna was gaining ground throughout the South, and the Government troops were deserting in regiments. General Paleda was besieged in Chilpancingo by 2000 of the insurgents, and reduced almost to starvation. Alvarez was to leave Acapulco for Mexico, with 5000 troops, about the middle of February, and was to be reinforced at Chilpancingo with 7000 more from the State of Michiacan; and, on their arrival within a few leagues of the city of Mexico, Alvarez was to be proclaimed President of the Republic *pro tem*. Santa Anna was still in the capital, and his new steamers were lying quietly in the port of Vera Cruz, for want of men. New Granada was perfectly tranquil.

The *Callao News*, of the 20th January, states that General Castilla, the Provisional President of Peru, had published a decree giving freedom to all those slaves who had not volunteered to serve in the army of Eche-nique. The Government pledges itself to pay the owners for their property in five years.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS for the several regiments at the seat of war are ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to the Crimea forthwith. According to present arrangements, the following are the numbers that are to be sent out, viz.:—Grenadier Guards, 3rd battalion, 200 men; 1st battalion Coldstreams, 150 men; 1st battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, 150 men; and it is stated that each of the following regiments of the line are to be increased by two companies of 100 men each, viz.:—2nd battalion of the 1st Foot (Royal Scots), 3rd ditto (Buffs), 4th ditto, 7th Royal Fusiliers, 17th Foot, 18th (Royal Irish), 19th Foot, 20th Foot, 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), 23rd (Royal Welsh ditto), 28th Foot, 30th ditto, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's Own), 34th Foot, 38th ditto, 39th ditto, 42nd (Royal Highlanders), 44th Foot, 46th ditto, 47th ditto, 48th ditto, 49th ditto, 50th ditto, 54th ditto, 55th ditto, 57th ditto, 62nd ditto, 63rd ditto, 66th ditto, 68th (Durham Light Infantry), 1st battalion 71st Highland Light Infantry, 77th Foot, 79th Highlanders, 82nd Foot, 88th (Connaught Rangers), 89th Foot, 90th ditto, 91st ditto, 92nd ditto, 93rd Highlanders, and 97th Foot. The Rifle Brigade is to be increased by a battalion of ten companies consisting of 100 men each. The reinforcements for the Cavalry will proceed early in the ensuing month, when the horses for the remounts will be sent out with them; but the draughts for the Guards will proceed immediately.

The guns have been all mounted at the new battery, Seance Point, Isle of Wight, and the works for a formidable redoubt commenced at Freshwater-gate, Isle of Wight.

The total number of regular transports taken up by the Admiralty for the war, and numbered, is 201; of these, 15 have been lost, leaving 185 now actively employed in the service.

On Saturday 152 invalids arrived at Chatham from the Crimea. Many of the cavalry soldiers show the effect of severe sabre wounds received at the grand charge at Balaklava. They all speak in the very highest and most grateful terms of Miss Nightingale.

REAR-ADMIRAL the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and hoisted his flag (blue at the mizen) on board the *Duke of Wellington*, 131, Captain Caldwell, as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet. He saluted the Port-Admiral (his senior officer), Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., with fifteen guns, which Sir Thomas acknowledged by firing thirteen from the *Victory*.

On Saturday, several more of the Guards who were wounded at Alma and Inkerman, arrived at the hospital barracks of the brigade, Rochester-row, Westminster. Some of them had lost a leg, some an arm, &c., but they were all in good spirits, and were cordially welcomed by their comrades. They were admitted into the hospitals of the regiments to which they were attached, in connection with which, also, in consequence of many more wounded being expected, premises adjoining have been taken, which have been fitted up as a temporary hospital.

NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.—A circular has been issued by the Board of Admiralty, increasing the emoluments of the naval medical officers. Inspectors of hospitals' pay to be increased from £1 11s. to £2 2s. per diem. A new grade to be introduced, called "Staff Surgeons," to consist of the senior surgeons of hospitals and dockyards, and surgeons of ships bearing the flag of Commander-in-Chief, where no Deputy Inspector is borne. The pay of Assistant-Surgeons to be increased as follows, viz.:—

In ships in which no surgeons are borne—			
After ten years' service, from	..	..	s. d. s. d.
After five ..	..	..	10 1 to 11 1
After three ..	..	..	9 1 " 10 1
Under three ..	..	..	8 1 " 9 1
In which a surgeon is borne—			
After ten years' service ..	..	..	9 1 " 10 1
After seven ..	..	..	8 1 " 9 1
Under three ..	..	..	7 1 " 8 1

Medical students to serve on the home or Baltic stations to be called dressers, to receive 6s. 6d. per day, to rank with, but subordinate to, acting assistant surgeons, to mess in the mid's mess, to wear the undress uniform of assistant-surgeons, with the cap, band, crown, &c., and a sword. To serve from about April to October, and then to be discharged at one of the home ports to resume their studies, receiving a gratuity, if their certificates from the captain and surgeon should be satisfactory, of from £20 to £25.

The Admiralty intend to employ a number of North Sea captains, well acquainted with the navigation of the Baltic, to act as pilots to the fleet. They are to have one guinea per day.

The Government have entered into another extensive contract for the supply of ordinary straight-cut rifles, Minié rifles, rifled carbines for cavalry, revolvers, sabres, naval cutlasses, and pistols. The manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London will supply the greater portion, and the gunmakers and sword-cutlers of Liège the remainder. It is expected that the supply will approach 1000 stand weekly. A contract has also been entered into for the supply of saddles, and other horse accoutrements. The saddles will be much lighter than those at present in use, and the cumbersome shabrack will be dispensed with.

It is stated that the 27th inst. is the day upon which the Baltic fleet is to assemble at Spithead, by which time the whole of that magnificent armada will, it is hoped, be in a perfect state of efficiency. Already the roadstead at Spithead is becoming crowded. The Baltic fleet of last year went off to sea as soon as each ship was got ready; consequently no striking array met the eye to challenge admiration. The fleet her Majesty reviewed the year before last, grand and numerous as it was, will sink into insignificance when compared with that which will assemble in a week or two. There is every reason to believe that her Majesty will inspect, if not review, the fleet previous to its departure. If the French contingent of fifty ships should join our hundred pennants—which is by no means unlikely—it would present a sight of grandeur and beauty far beyond anything of the sort ever exhibited to the eyes of an admiring people.

The draughts for the cavalry regiments in the Crimea and the regiments under orders are directed to be held in readiness to proceed to the seat of war. It is intended to augment those regiments at present there by two troops of 80 men each. The following regiments will be immediately increased in strength—viz., 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th ditto, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2nd North British Dragoons (Scott Greys), 4th Light Dragoons, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 11th ditto, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. The 10th Hussars are to be forthwith augmented to 800 sabres. To effect the above simultaneously several horse transports are to be taken up, in addition to those at present in the service.

MANUFACTURING LINT FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

It is almost impossible in the course of a long life actively employed to form anything like an estimate of the vastness of London, and of the varied means resorted to by its inhabitants to provide for the necessities of life. In out-of-the-way places, in cellars, in garrets, articles of both beauty and utility are manufactured under the most seemingly difficult circumstances. In a wretched place leading from Oxford-street, we remember meeting with a woman of somewhat dissipated appearance making the cockades used on the heads of the horses of the nobility on drawingroom days—the gay streamers and ribbons contrasting strangely with the grey gloomy colour of the place. This woman was one of the best hands at this sort of work, and could, during the season, earn from 23 to 24 a week. In other most unlikely spots we have found the manufacture of many other fancy articles which find their way into the repositories at the "West End," which cannot fail to attract the admiration of persons of taste, many of whom are but little aware of the circumstances under which they have been produced. We must, however, pass over these matters to notice the manufacture which forms the subject of our Engraving.

If we examine the "London Directory" of the present year, amongst the list of trades the names of five lint makers will be found, who, together with a large number of poorer persons, have been engaged in the manufacture of Lint for surgical purposes. It will readily be supposed that for the uses of our hospitals—both metropolitan and provincial—for private surgeons, the Colonies, &c., a considerable quantity of this material is annually required. This trade might, however, have attracted but little notice but for the increased demand for this article, caused by the stern necessities of war. Before a ship of war or a soldier had left our shores for the East, the readers of the *Times* were startled by the announcement that Savory and Moore, of Bond-street, had, in addition to other large medical contracts, undertaken to supply a thousand pounds weight of lint; since then fifty times that weight has been forwarded by this firm; and, as there seems some difficulty in meeting the increased demand, the public became so much interested that we proceeded to make some inquiry on the subject. On calling on some of the makers whose names are printed in the "Directory," we found them very unwilling to allow us to see their machinery, or to supply any particulars. However, after some difficulty, we succeeded in getting the accompanying Sketch.

Lint is simply a scraped rag, and many of our readers will remember old nurses in country places, in cases of emergency, making lint from a piece of clean old white rag by turning up the fibres on one side with a sharp knife. Old rag is better than new for the purpose, in consequence of the original stiffness of the linen having been washed out. The London Lint-makers have, however, long used a rude machine, which can



THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ABYDOS.

be procured at the cost of from 25s. to 30s. This machine, as will be seen by referring to the Engraving, consists of a wooden frame, in the front of which is a small platform, or cushion, on which the linen rests; one end of the linen is kept slightly stretched by a simple contrivance, and the other is gradually turned on a roller which the worker holds in her hands. One foot moves a treadle, which lifts up and down a sharp metal blade; this falls with sufficient force to cut one course of the threads without going quite through the material, this requires considerable care and practice. In an able article on this subject in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* the writer says:—

The force of the descent, however, is regulated by the dexterity of the worker, so that it shall only partly sever the cross-threads; and at every fall, while the knife is down, and its edge imbedded in the partly-severed threads, the blade is forcibly shifted in the direction of those threads for a certain small space. It is this horizontal shifting of the sharp and heavy blade of the knife upon the strained rag while it is half cut through, which, by disintegrating those threads that cross the blade at a right angle, and raising nine-tenths or more of their entire substance into a soft woolly pile, produces the lint. It is worthy of remark, that the threads which, lying horizontally with the knife, escape serious injury by the process, render an important service, by preventing

the disintegrated pile from being detached from the surface of the rag by the violent passage of the blade.

Fine linen rags, being the first item in the manufacture of lint, have, in consequence of the increased demand, largely advanced in value (upwards of 6d. per lb.). These rags, when procured, require to be well washed, cleansed, and cut into suitable shapes. The procuring of this supply has become a sort of business of itself, and affords a good profit to those who travel amongst the different rag-merchants to collect the proper material.

The manufactory shown in the Engraving, is situated at Islington. The proprietor at the present time employs upwards of thirty hands, chiefly young girls from sixteen to twenty years of age: few of them, however, are at present engaged on the premises. The others, like the manufacturers to whom we have above alluded, may be found scattered amongst the dingy courts and alleys of London.

In some of these places may be found a woman, and perhaps two daughters, or apprentices, who manufacture the article, and hand it over to the larger dealers. A woman by her own hands can in a long day's work gain about 2s. 6d., too small a sum for the patience, cleanliness, and confinement, required. During the increased demand for Lint these poor women should be thought of.

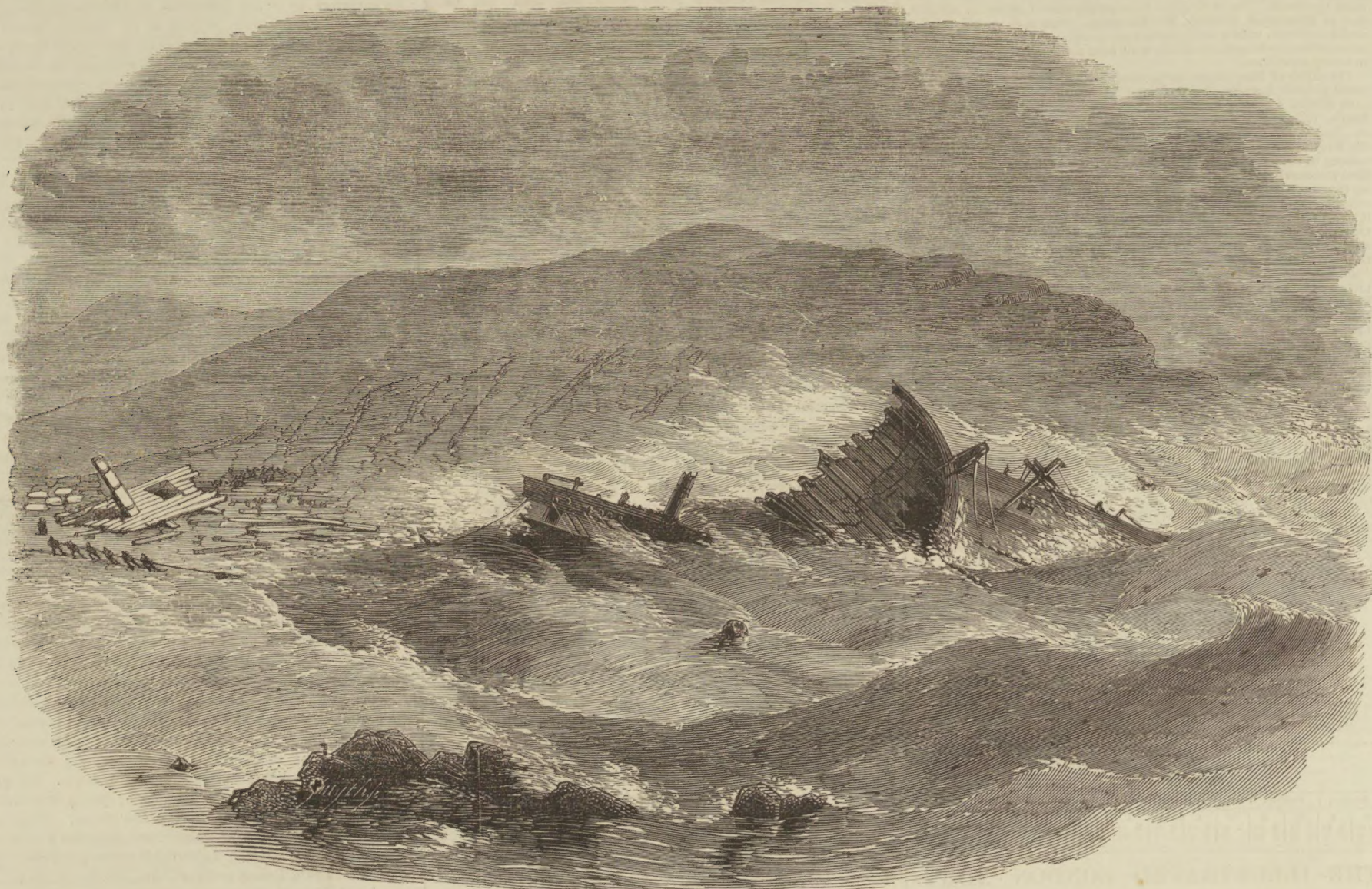
THE ENGLISH HOSPITAL AT ABYDOS.

ABYDOS is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, about twenty miles from the Sea of Marmora. The accompanying Sketch was taken from the steam transport *Robert Lowe*, on the 19th ult., she having brought down 100 sick to be landed at the station. The English Hospital contains about 400 patients. It is situated on the site of the ancient Abydos, and under a hill called after the Persian Monarch Xerxes, who is said to have watched from its summit the passage of his army across the Dardanelles. The Turks have thrown up a square redoubt on the crest of this hill, armed with four field-pieces. The occupation of this hill by an enemy would render the masonry battery on Nagara Point untenable, as it is completely looked into from it. Between the English Hospital and the Point is the French Hospital. Nearly opposite, on the European shore, is the site of the ancient Sestos. It was at this point Lord Byron swam across the Strait, a distance estimated at four miles allowing for the current, though only one straight across.

Our Hospital at Abydos is remarkable as the only place where, hitherto the English establishment has contrasted favourably with the French hospital.



MANUFACTURE OF LINT FOR THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.



WRECK OF "THE JOHN BANNERMAN," OFF HOLYHEAD.

WRECK OF THE "JOHN BANNERMAN."

On Saturday week the *John Bannerman*, 1700 tons, built of deal, with a cargo of raw cotton, was wrecked at Holyhead, on her voyage to Liverpool. The mate and six men, who left the wreck in a boat, have not since been heard of.

The accompanying Sketch represents the wrecked vessel as she appeared on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., with bales of cotton and a portion of

the deck of the vessel being pulled up by men from the sea; the beach was also strewn with loose cotton two and three feet deep, which had the appearance of snow.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARYLEBONE NEW CEMETERY.

It will be remembered that the Legislature, in the year 1850, passed an Act placing all interments in the metropolis under the Board of Health,

and taking away the control of burial-grounds from parochial authorities. The Board of Health, after devising several gigantic schemes for providing cemeteries at remote distances from London, and by which it was intended to convey the bodies and mourners either by water or railway, found the difficulties they had to contend with insurmountable; and in 1852 the Government of Lord Derby introduced the present Burials Act (15 and 16 Vic., c. 85) restoring burial-grounds to local management, but enabling the Secretary of State to close the present grounds in the metropolis, and



CONSECRATION OF MARYLEBONE NEW BURIAL-GROUND, AT EAST END FINCHLEY.

giving power to parishes to provide others removed at a distance of two miles therefrom. The metropolis includes the several suburban parishes, such as Hampstead, Fulham, Hammersmith, Greenwich, round which a cordon is drawn, within which burials are prohibited. Under this Act the metropolitan burial-grounds either have been already closed, or will be so in a very short time.

The parish of Marylebone, to provide for the closing of their present burial grounds, have appointed a burial board, as directed by the Act, who have formed the new Cemetery, which was consecrated on Tuesday last, March 13th, by the Bishop of London. The ground is situate at East End, Finchley, fronting upon the road which lies between the Marylebone and Finchley turnpike road, and the high road to Barnet, turning to the left from that road at the Green Man Tavern. It is in a retired and rural spot, the ground lying high, sloping from the road to the valley between Highgate and Finchley, commanding extensive and picturesque scenery. Previous to the purchase of the ground for the present purpose, it was pasture land, known as Newmarket Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Cullum, of Finchley. The Board succeeded in obtaining the ground—consisting of twenty-six acres—at a sum of less than £200 per acre; and they have since erected the present buildings at a cost of about £15,000.

Passing the superintendent's lodge, the Cemetery is entered beneath an arched gateway; and a circular carriage-drive leads at once to the Episcopal Chapel, which is of cruciform character, with an open bell turret and crocketed spire on the nave or western gable, 70 feet in height. The Chapel contains 1400 superficial feet, and is at present pewed to accommodate 120 persons. An exit has been provided at the chancel end for transporting the coffins directly through into the proper part of the ground for interment. Passing onwards, we reach the portion of the Cemetery allotted to the Nonconformist population, who are likewise provided with a chapel and waiting-rooms, though on a smaller scale than the Church. The division adopted from the consecrated ground consists of an ornamental post and chain-fencing. A commanding position has been preserved in the main carriage drive for catacombs. The general arrangement reflects much credit upon the members of the burial-board. The architects are Messrs. Barnett and Birch, who also carried out the adjacent works for St. Pancras and St. Mary, Islington, cemeteries. At the consecration on Tuesday, the service was read by the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Rector of St. Marylebone. There were also present the Rev. T. H. Gurney, Rector of St. Mary's; Rev. C. Baring, Rector of All Souls; and the Rev. F. Braithwaite. The Rev. T. White and the Rev. F. Green, Rectors of Finchley, also attended; the members of the Burial-board, the deputations from the Vestry, the Board of Guardians, &c.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 18.—4th Sunday in Lent. Horne Tooke died, 1812.
MONDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. fled from Paris, 1815.
TUESDAY, 20.—King of Rome born, 1811.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Benedict. Duc d'Enghien shot, 1804.
THURSDAY, 22.—Goethe died, 1832.
FRIDAY, 23.—Southwark-bridge opened, 1819.
SATURDAY, 24.—Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 8	2 15	2 51	3 10	3 32	3 49	4 7

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

THE Sebastopol Inquiry continues its researches, and some distinguished witnesses have been heard this week—among them H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Cardigan. Two representatives of the press have also been called upon to testify, orally, to the accuracy of the accounts they transmitted from the East—Mr. Crowe (the Correspondent of this Journal) and Mr. John Macdonald (the manager of the *Times*' fund for the civilisation of our Hospital).

The Duke of Cambridge's evidence was given, not only in a frank and straightforward manner—who expects anything else from a member of our Royal family?—but with a tact and discretion not always evinced by exalted personages when subjected to the ordinary forms by which facts are elicited from the common world. He evidently felt strongly upon the subject of the losses sustained by his noble Division, but had resolved that none of that indiscriminating indignation which too many persons have launched upon every head whose owner has been connected with our war system should manifest itself either in the matter or manner of his evidence. But he had a sad story to tell. It began at Scutari: not the present Scutari—a crowded, pestilential lazaret-house, where it is now matter of congratulation that there were but twenty deaths each day; but the Scutari of last summer, the grand Asian barracks, full of high-hearted, high-spirited soldiers, eager to be led to the battle. Even there, in the face of the capital of our exulting ally—the great mart of Eastern Europe, where every necessary and most luxuries are to be had at will—the Commissariat began its blunders, delays, and impertinences:—"There was a great deficiency of forage, there was only one place of issue for all the troops, and a man would have to wait all day before he could obtain the supplies he wanted." Those who are acquainted practically with the horse will instantly see that the bad work was begun at once. Regularity of diet is as necessary to him as to his master, and the seeds of ill-health were plentifully sown in our cavalry chargers by this system of demi-starvation. Later, we find, that in the Crimea the same thing was going on:—"The horses before Sebastopol were very irregularly fed, which I attribute to the head-quarter Commissariat." But, insolent as well as inefficient, the Commissariat officers, while themselves blundering in all directions, insisted, upon a pedantic adherence to forms, on the part of others, and refused rations—in one case on a false pretence that a printed paper had been wrongly filled up; in another, because a commanding officer had signed his name "half an inch too low." They wanted one half-hour of old Picton.

The Duke's testimony goes on to show that his Division was short of medical men—a privation of which the cruelty to the soldier is unspeakable. His Royal Highness also exposes a signal case of mismanagement at home. We all remember with what pleasure we learned that our gallant fellows were to be amply supplied with what the Duke justly considers almost a necessity of life—to the Guards at least—namely, porter. We heard of enormous quantities of this liquor being furnished, and some among us, who have enjoyed the nearly unspeakable pleasure of a draught of English beer in countries where it is a luxury for the few, were especially laudatory of a provision of the wisdom of which we were able to judge by experience. But it seems that we were all rejoicing without a cause:—"We got porter at Scutari and at Varna, but not afterwards," says the Duke. That is to say, the soldiers had it where it was not absolutely necessary, but the supply was cut off the moment the article became essential. Hear the Duke on this:—"I attribute the sickness to the climate, but I think the great

mortality in the Guards arose from the men not being able to get porter." And why was this? The liquor, in large quantities, was dispatched from England, and is charged for, in very large figures in the accounts. But the routine—the great Anarch—interposed, and the porter was sent blundering about the Black Sea; calling, apparently, wherever it was certain that the army could not get it, and never going where it was wanted. And so the soldiers thirsted in vain, and died; and Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Herbert, thought it so unconstitutional that questions should be asked on such a subject, that they yielded up office rather than permit such impertinence.

At Varna the forage was irregularly supplied, as elsewhere, and the Duke's observation is worthy of remark. He saw all the country within fourteen miles of Varna, and noticed its fertility, and considered that ample supplies might have been obtained from it. Of course. A sensible English gentleman, accustomed to use his eyes as he rides, discovers, almost by instinct, the resources of a rural district. It is only Commissariat officials, who are paid to look about them, that cannot see what is around them. Benevolent ladies are sending out tracts to the troops; and a cheap reprint of Miss Martineau's "How to Observe," might work wonders upon the officers of the Commissariat.

A variety of other testimony in support of what the correspondents of Lord John Russell's "rival press" reported upon the spot, and have been abused by noble Lords for reporting, has been put upon record by the Duke, by Lord Cardigan, and other distinguished personages; and as such truths have now been certified by a Duke and a Lord, and divers titled officers, the facts may be accepted in good society. Let us, therefore, turn to another part of the Duke's evidence, which deserves special note. His Royal Highness, in speaking of the landing at Kalamita on the 14th September, says:—"It rained all that night. The men had no covering, nor had the horses. I had what may be called a dog-kennel tent, which my servant carried on his back. Virtually we had no tents from the 14th September to the 4th of October." We knew this before, and the fatal results of this prolonged exposure—rain above, mud below. But the Duke states, in a few simple words, that the soldiers did not approach the shore with thoughts of encampment, but, as they supposed, to encounter an enraged foe:—"When we first landed, we expected to be attacked immediately by the enemy." This involves, of course, Lord Raglan's complete vindication from all charges made against him—and they have been made pretty freely, in reference to this passage of the war. But it is no exculpation of others whose business it was to see that the army, whether it engaged or not, was supplied with shelter. Lord Raglan "had no means of transport for tents," nor—about to throw himself, as he supposed, upon the legions of the Emperor, whose soil he was invading—would he have thought of attacking, except *impedimentis relictis*. But where was the little fleet of transports which ought to have been hovering near, prepared to act as he should direct, in the event of victory or repulse? Those days of exposure ultimately destroyed more men than the fire from the south bank of the Alma, and those deaths are due to the "mismanagement" into which it was so unconstitutional to inquire. In the Duke of Cambridge's simple statement is summed up the history of misfortunes which have been eclipsed by greater subsequent horrors, but which must not be omitted when the account is made up.

The evidence of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for correspondence and other illustration of the history of war—contributions whose value has been far too largely recognised by the judgment of the public to make it necessary, even were it entirely fitting, for us to eulogise them—was chiefly directed to the hideous condition of Balaclava. The contrast which he drew between the state of the French Camp and dépôt and that of our own, will be a feature in the general case when this is made up; and perhaps the "three officers" who were stated to have been sent to Paris to examine the French system will be able to apprise the Government *why* the difference described by Mr. Crowe came to exist. Hitherto, everything that has come out before the Committee tells most favourably for the organisation of the army of our allies. Mr. Macdonald, the able, earnest, and energetic almoner of the *Times*, gave his verbal picture of the horrors of Scutari—a tale which he has told, only too well, in his masterly letters from Constantinople.

Such are the principal characteristics of the Sebastopol Inquiry so far as it has gone. We select and condense these details because—except when attracted by some lofty name or startling piece of evidence—the examinations may not be generally read as carefully as they should be. The Committee would have buried them in a colossal Blue Book, but Parliament over-ruled this device; and it is for the Press to see that the bearings of an investigation, which but for the Press would never have taken place, are understood by a nation mourning its ruined army, and asking who are the authors of the ruin.

THE complicated measure which the Ministers introduced to relieve the newspapers from stamps and regulate the sending of them by the post, seems not to have given satisfaction. We believe, in consequence—and we think that this will now be the wisest course—that the bill will be withdrawn, and a more simple measure substituted—the same as we formerly proposed, abolishing the stamp as a fiscal measure, but leaving it as a means of ensuring postage conveyance, permitting newspapers to be issued without a stamp, but requiring all those sent by the Post to be stamped. Such a measure would, probably, give more satisfaction to all parties. The bill stands for discussion on Monday evening, and will then, no doubt, be brought on.

WHILE the political world is waiting with intense anxiety for the latest authentic intelligence regarding the Vienna negotiations, few persons seem to be aware that the question of peace was almost as good as settled at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, last week, by Mr. Bright. The common impression everywhere is that Russia will never consent to raze Sebastopol; and that, unless the Allies destroy that fortress, we should be in a worse position, were peace concluded now, than we were when the war began. But Mr. Bright does not agree with the public on that point. He would rather not have Sebastopol destroyed, because he sees no danger to liberty or to commerce from Russian encroachment. Even if the Emperor Alexander should attempt to carry out the intentions of

his ancestors by taking possession of Constantinople—which he can do at any moment, so long as he remains master of the Black Sea—the honourable member for Manchester would not say a word against it. His doctrine is that we ought not to interfere in the affairs of any foreign country under any circumstances whatever. People of tender feelings may think it their duty to assist a weak nation when attacked by a strong one, but all such sympathy is dangerous, according to Mr. Bright, if it lead us to take a part in the quarrel.

With so very simple a theory regarding foreign politics, the leader of the Peace party can see no difficulty in bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. As for asking any material guarantees from a Power which stands so high in the estimation of Mr. Bright, such a notion would not be entertained for a moment. Of course Lord Palmerston might have some difficulty in meeting the House of Commons, in the event of his concluding what "the populace" would call a dishonourable peace, but in that case he will have the enthusiastic support of Mr. Bright. "Nothing should induce me to interfere the slightest obstacle to the smooth progress of a Government, so long as I thought it was honestly endeavouring to make peace." That is, peace at any price, for he would make no disagreeable stipulations in treating with so formidable a Power as Russia. On the other hand, he warns Lord Palmerston that he must prepare to encounter the most deadly opposition should the negotiations fail:—

If I were to discover that Lord Palmerston's Government and his Envoy at Vienna (Lord John Russell) were drawing back from their terms, were causing unnecessary delays, were wishful, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to get out of their own propositions, what I might say to the Ministry might be of no avail, but there is no opposition that can be conceived that I would not offer to such a Government, as discreditable to the country, most unpatriotic, and most wicked.

But how does Mr. Bright expect to find out what goes on at Vienna? He knows very well that all the diplomatic business of the country is carried on in secret. How, then, can he talk of discovering what Lord John Russell has done, unless the Russian Ambassador should furnish him with intelligence?

Appropos of secret diplomacy, we see that Mr. Bright now charges Ministers with having kept the House of Commons in the dark, during the Session of 1853, while the country was "drifting into war." This is rather too bad, considering the active part which Mr. Bright himself played on that occasion. He relies, no doubt, on the forgetfulness of the public; but it was hardly prudent in him to provoke inquiry into the matter. Those who remember the Session of 1853 cannot have forgotten that when Mr. Layard was about to bring forward his motion, in July, regarding our relations with Russia and the Porte, Mr. Bright made a strong appeal to him on the importance of leaving the matter entirely in the hands of Ministers. He made no attempt, on that occasion, to defend the aggression of Nicholas, who had then taken possession of the Danubian Principalities.

In this country (said Mr. Bright) there is probably no difference of opinion with regard to certain circumstances which are occurring abroad. We all know it is very easy to get up in the House, or in the country, where people are of rather a pugnacious disposition, a feeling which may seem justified, of a wish to protect the weak against the strong, and that feeling may be so pushed to that extent, that all efforts by the Government, however praiseworthy and patriotic, to preserve peace, may possibly be frustrated. Now, if I thought the Government at this time were pushing the country to war—a war which would be unpopular in this House, and hateful to the people—then I think any one would be justified in insisting upon discussion, that the House might bring its power to bear upon the Government. But that was not so on the present occasion. I speak particularly of the Prime Minister. I have the utmost confidence in the course he is disposed to take. I take it for granted that the noble Earl will maintain peace, if it be possible to maintain peace consistently with the character and position of this country. Well, having that confidence, I think it highly probable the discussion of a question like this in a popular assembly may have the effect of damaging the object I have so much at heart: and it is because I am of that opinion—not that I shrink from the discussion of any question before this House, if opportunity rendered it desirable—yes it is because I am of that opinion that I say (though Ministers, of course, use the phrase when things are to be concealed) that the public service will be injured by discussion.

And so, for these reasons, Mr. Bright begged Mr. Layard not to bring forward his motion. He had "the utmost confidence" in Lord Aberdeen; and as he knew very well that any attempt at explanation by Ministers would call forth a strong anti-Russian demonstration, not only in the House, but throughout the country, he deemed it prudent, for the nonce, to give up his principles in favour of open discussion, and let the most important business of the nation be managed by secret diplomacy. The result of that policy of concealment, which he so strongly recommended for his own purpose, was that the nation drifted into war, and now Mr. Bright turns round upon Ministers and accuses them of having kept Parliament in the dark till it was too late to prevent our being involved in a contest with Russia. Seldom have we witnessed a more unscrupulous exhibition of political dishonesty than this of the honourable member for Manchester. He ought to institute a new system of morality for himself and his friends, as well as a new code of international law.

HUMAN Physiology, or the laws of health—a subject which interests the poor as well as the rich—has hitherto been considered a matter on which it did not behove the mass of mankind to be instructed. If it were allowed by some to be a fit subject for the study of the wealthy and the "well to do," it was strictly forbidden to the poor. Why, it was urged, should the poor look to the "flesh" and the things of this world? Of what avail would a knowledge of the wonderful structure of the human body, and of the laws that regulate health and physical happiness be to them? Besides, would not irreligion and infidelity be encouraged among the poor, if anything was taught in common schools but the Catechism and the Bible—the Alphabet, and the Rule of Three? Was not every other teaching revolutionary? and certain to lead to the subversion of all law, both Divine and human? Such were the fears expressed by many estimable but very short-sighted and narrow-minded men, whenever a philanthropist or a philosopher attempted to enlarge the circle of elementary instruction, and include within it, the teaching of "Common things;" and of the physical laws of the universe—affecting all material beings. In England, the opposition to the dictates of common sense in this matter—though strenuous and protracted—long ago began to yield; and the days have happily passed when the cry of infidelity could be successfully raised against any man for teaching that the laws of health were as much the laws of God as any portion of the Decalogue. In Scotland the ultra-theological bias of the public mind has rendered the resistance still more obstinate than in

England; but even in Scotland we are glad to see that a beginning has been made which promises to rescue that country from the reproach of indifference or hostility to a subject of such high importance.

We refer our readers to a report in another portion of our paper of a speech made by Professor Lee, of the University of Edinburgh (a distinguished divine of the Church of Scotland) to the governors of Heriot's Hospital in that city. From that report it will be seen that the governors have unanimously agreed, on the motion of Dr. Lee, that Human Physiology—or the fundamental principles of the laws of health—shall, for the future, be systematically taught to the elder scholars of both sexes in that institution. This resolution was adopted—partly, no doubt, in consequence of the eloquence and the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Lee—but partly, we have reason to believe, from the impression produced by a “medical opinion,” signed by sixty-five eminent physicians and surgeons, which was printed in the year 1853, and extensively circulated in every part of the country. The document states:—

Our opinion having been requested as to the advantage of making the Elements of Human Physiology, or a general knowledge of the laws of health, a part of the education of youth, we the undersigned have no hesitation in giving it strongly in the affirmative. We are satisfied that much of the sickness from which the working classes at present suffer, might be avoided; and we know that the best-directed efforts to benefit them by medical treatment are often greatly impeded, and sometimes entirely frustrated, by their ignorance and their neglect of the conditions upon which health necessarily depends. We are therefore of opinion, that it would greatly tend to prevent sickness and to promote soundness of body and mind were the Elements of Physiology, in its application to the preservation of health, made a part of general education; and we are convinced that such instruction may be rendered most interesting to the young, and may be communicated to them with the utmost facility and propriety in the ordinary schools, by properly instructed schoolmasters.

This opinion is signed by Sir James Clark, Bart., Dr. Arnott, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir William Burnett, Dr. Robert Ferguson, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Dr. Locock, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Southwood Smith, and, we may add, by almost every eminent member of the medical profession in the metropolis. We trust that other institutions for the education of youth will imitate the good example of the Directors of Heriot's Hospital;—and that the day will come when the poor, properly instructed in this branch of knowledge, will learn sufficient of it to make them happier men and better citizens.

THE COURT.

The Court left town on Thursday for Osborne, the marine residence of the Royal family in the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty will probably sojourn until the latter end of next week. During the week just closed, the Queen has held a Privy Council, and a second Levee. A third Levee is announced for Monday the 26th instant; and on the succeeding Thursday her Majesty will hold her first Drawing-room.

The leading incidents of Court life are thus chronicled by the usual official authority:—

On Friday the 9th instant the Queen and Prince Albert went to Woolwich to inspect the troops quartered there, and also to see the artillerymen wounded and disabled in the Crimea. Her Majesty also visited the Arsenal and Laboratory, through which she was conducted by the heads of the different departments. The Queen and Prince made a minute inspection of the ambulance waggons, the new means of transporting wounded men, and the various works of the Arsenal, and then returned to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at a quarter after two o'clock. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Edward Horsman, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board. The Earl of Carlisle had an audience of the Queen previous to the Council, and took leave of her Majesty on proceeding to Ireland. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duchess of Inverness, and a distinguished party of the aristocracy.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine Service, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. In the evening Viscount Palmerston and Lord Panmure had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Exhibition of the Photographic Society, in Pall-mall East. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, at which the Maharajah Duleep Singh was among the guests.

On Tuesday the Queen—attended by Lady Churchill, Major-General Bouverie, and Captain Du Plat—visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, at her residence in St. James's Palace. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner-party, the company at which included, among others, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Leiningen, the Swedish Minister and Baroness de Hochschild, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lady Blantyre, Sir James and Lady Graham, Sir George and Lady Theresa Lewis, Major-General Freeth, Major-General Torrens, Colonel J. A. Wilson, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Viscountess Canning as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Earl of Listowel and General Sir Frederic Stovin have relieved Earl Somers and Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood in their duties as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. It was the second this season, and was numerously attended, the presentations to her Majesty exceeding two hundred.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Nicholas of Nassau, attended the Levee; were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, and were conducted by his Lordship to the Royal closet.

Vee Rajinder Wudair, Rajah of Coorg, attended the Levee, and wore a magnificent Eastern costume.

Lieutenant-General Vivian also attended; and a number of officers appointed to the Turkish contingent were presented to the Queen.

The Queen wore a train of white silk, embroidered in gold and cerise, and trimmed with gold blonde. The petticoat was white satin, trimmed with gold blonde and cerise ribbons. Her Majesty wore a diamond and opal diadem.

The following were among the more noticeable presentations:—

The Earl of Malmesbury, on his appointment to the Colony of the Hants Artillery, by the Marquis of Winchester.

Captain Lord Bingham, on promotion and return from the Crimea, by General Lord Strafford.

Commodore the Hon. Frederick Pelham, on appointment as Captain of the Fleet, by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Edward Horsman, on being appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Viscount Palmerston.

Major-General A. W. Torrens, on promotion, by General Viscount Hardinge.

Mr. E. L. Betts, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left St. James's Palace on Thursday for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Winton.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entertained the Duke of Cambridge and a select party to dinner, on Saturday evening, at Gloucester-house.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Blantyre returned to town, on Saturday, from Brighton, whither they had proceeded on the previous day, upon a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Kemp Town.

The Earl of Wilton left town on Monday for Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, where a distinguished circle of visitors are about to assemble to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

Lieutenant Sir George Woombwell, Bart., of the 17th Lancers, has arrived in George-street, Hanover-square. This youthful Baronet has only recently been promoted for his distinguished gallantry at the memorable Cavalry charge at the battle of Balaklava.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE great talk of the week has been the successful *coup d'état* at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund. This society has never been managed with the ability which its objects and its means most unquestionably demanded. It has been dry-nursed too long by a number of well-meaning old gentlemen whose united years would carry us into a fourth figure. It has never advanced with its age (its committee and management has not); and as it would not reform itself, it was necessary that it should be reformed from outside, by the general body of subscribers. From year to year the most patient attempts to bring its Committee to reason failed, in spite of arguments the most irresistible that could possibly be placed before a meeting of honest and really well-meaning men. “We are following the precedent of the Royal Society,” said somewhat naively the goodnatured chairman of the day (Sir Robert Inglis); for which he was quietly and somewhat sarcastically rebuked by Mr. Dickens. “Would any reform (as it is called) do us any good?” asked, very unintentionally the clever biographer and the best natured of committee-men, Mr. Edward Foss, for which he was rewarded with a titter of admission. The truth is, the subscribing body out of the Committee were unanimously of opinion that the expenses of the Fund were too large, its Council a nonentity, and its charter insufficient for the purposes of the day. There were, of course, people who contended that the expenses were not large; that a new charter involved an expense that the Fund should not incur;—in short, that no change whatever was wanted. Authors not on the Committee contended, perhaps a little too strongly for success, on the necessity of confining the Committee of Management to authors and scientific men. This aroused the jealousy of the publishers, and carried over some useful votes to the Committee. The publishers mustered strongly. We noticed Mr. Murray, Mr. T. Longman, Mr. Green, Mr. Moxon, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, Mr. J. W. Parker, Mr. Bohn, &c. Nor were the authors of our country ill-represented at the meeting: history was well sustained by Dean Milman; fiction admirably supported by Dickens and Bulwer. While critics mustered in a formidable phalanx, confronting authors they had cut up now and then from necessity, and not often from choice.

The triumph of the day was the carrying a Committee “to consider the propriety of applying for a new charter or Act of Parliament, and to report the result of their deliberations to a special meeting summoned for that purpose.” This Committee is thus appointed:—

Lord Lansdowne.	
Dean Milman.	Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton.
Mr. Thackeray.	Mr. Dickens.
Mr. Robert Bell.	Mr. Procter.
Mr. Tooke.	Mr. Dilke.
Sir Henry Ellis.	Mr. Forster.
Mr. G. R. Gleig.	Sir John Forbes.
Mr. Auldjo.	

This, we think, is a fairly-constituted Committee, and cannot but result in a real service to the Fund and to the cause of authors generally. There are some obstinate men on both sides—as may be seen by our printing of the names as it were in a kind of nominal opposition. Lord Lansdowne is not likely to attend, but the other members will meet, and the result of their deliberations will soon be known. The fight on Wednesday was rather a fight of principles than of men; though we were sorry to see Mr. Hallam's name pitted against that of Lord Lansdowne, and as sorry to hear the Dean of St. Paul's (well and honourably known in literature) revive the exploded notion that literature is in any way at present supported—by patrons. An author's only patron in the present day is—the public.

Death, in the shape of bronchitis, has just removed from among us Mr. John Hollins, A.R.A., one of the best portrait-painters in small and in oils that this generation of Englishmen has produced. He had a quick eye for a likeness, a happy skill in the composition of his figures, and a fine sense of the beautiful in colour. He was born at Birmingham, in the year 1802—the son of a painter on glass in that town. He began with small conversational subjects, and has been heard to declare that he owed his first feeling for Art to the works of Morland. There was, however, little to remind one in his works of his first favourite beyond a certain readiness of treatment common to both. He soon became known; and, judging London to be a better outlet for his genius than his native Birmingham, he started for London in his twentieth year, finding a firm friend in the late Lord Wenlock, whom he soon afterwards accompanied to Italy. In 1842 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy; but did not obtain any higher honour in that body, having, however, lived to see five junior Associates promoted above him—viz., Messrs. Grant, Cope, Dyce, Marshall, and Frith. He was buried in the General Cemetery at Kensal-green, on Wednesday last; the pall being borne by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.; Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A.; Mr. Redgrave, R.A.; and Mr. Creswick, R.A.

The place of Mr. Hollins's sepulture reminds us that Mr. Copley Fielding was buried on Saturday last, in the churchyard of Hove, near Brighton. Biographers too often omit to mention the places of burial of their heroes. Mr. Fielding was christened Copley Vandyke Fielding, and exhibited for the first time in the Old Water-Colour Exhibition in Spring-gardens, in the year 1810. He is said to have died rich, the well-merited reward of a long life of useful and successful labour.

A well-known collector very properly reminds us that the approaching sale, at Edinburgh, of the magnificent library of the late Lord Rutherford more than merits a paragraph in our paper. It is by far the best library ever offered for sale in Scotland. The books themselves are in the finest possible condition. Mr. Nisbet's shelves were never decorated before with so many tasteful bindings in calf, morocco, russia, and even in simple mutton. Lord Rutherford had great taste, and he did not spare expense. He was always on the hunt himself, and he had many active friends on the look-out for him. In point of condition, no collection of the kind has been offered to the public since Osborne dispersed the Harleian Library. Great prices are expected.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The annual general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday at the Society's Rooms, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. The attendance of members was unusually numerous, in consequence of a rumour that some influential literary men intended to offer serious objections to the constitution and management of the Society. Among the members present were—Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Bulwer Lytton, M.P., the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir H. Ellis, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Mr. C. Dilke, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. W. Dilke, Mr. W. Tooke, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Godwin, Mr. C. Baldwin, Dr. Roget, Professor Graham, Mr. P. Cunningham, Mr. J. Murray, Mr. Longman, Mr. J. W. Parker, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Bohn, Mr. Birch, Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., Mr. Hardwicke, R.A., Dr. W. Smith, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Colley Grattan, Mr. J. Forster, Sir C. P. Roney, Mr. Mark Lemon, &c.

Sir R. H. Inglis was voted into the chair. After the statement of the accounts had been read, on the motion that the thanks of the Society be voted to the auditors, Mr. C. Dilke said, that in 1802 it was stated in a report issued by the secretary that all the offices were discharged gratuitously except those of collector and messenger, and it was very natural that it should be so. It was the policy of the founder that all the offices of the Society should be gratuitously filled; and when, in 1806, he had collected a sum of £6000, and when the income of the Society was £800 a year, the Prince Regent was asked to give the Society a place of abode near the Palace. The founder contemplated that any house or museum which might be given to the Society should contain a library of books and manuscripts, and should attract the subscribers as to a common centre of communication and action. The founder hoped that the institution might one day become a college for decayed and superannuated genius—the most pitiable of all objects. If that common centre for literary men and publishers had been established, it would have been one of the most beneficial things to literature and to literary men that was ever projected (Hear, hear). The Prince Regent did not give the Society a house near the Palace; but a sum of £230 per annum was, by his direction, charged upon the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall to defray the expenditure for a house, and the taxes. At the death of George IV. that grant ceased, and now the Society took its

rank with some others, and received an annual donation of 100 guineas from the Crown. The Society had great rooms, which were only used nine times a year by the committee. In 1840 the duties of the registrars were set down, and it was arranged that a registrar should attend every general meeting of the Council of the General Committee, that they should take minutes of the business transacted, and of the orders made at each meeting; and should superintend the Society's correspondence. Now, if the registrars performed that duty without remuneration, what was there for any one else to do? The committee met nine times a year. There were three registrars, and, if they divided the labours between them, each registrar would have three meetings to attend, each meeting occupying about two hours. The first assistance which the registrars applied for was a clerk at £40 per annum. The clerk had now grown to a secretary, and the £40 a year had become £200; while the same duty had been for years performed for the Artists' General Benevolent Fund for £50. The committee of that Society met in a room at the Freemasons' Tavern, which they paid for, and thus avoided a charge for house-rent; and, as the committee met twelve times a year, the remuneration to the secretary of the Artists' Fund was £44s. day, which he thought ample. He would take the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, between which and the Literary Fund there was no difference whatever. That fund was subscribed for artists generally, and he was sure there was as much difficulty of inquiry in the one case as the other. Mr. Dilke proceeded to read the following summary:—

LITERARY FUND.		ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.	
Applicants relieved at a cost of—		Applicants relieved at a cost of—	
1844, 31	£535 6 10	55	£290 17 9
1845, 28	466 16 2	43	82 8 10
1846, 46	515 13 7	42	87 7 1
1847, 38	504 5 9	55	106 19 2
1848, 50	498 11 10	54	85 5 0
1849, 41	527 18 4	57	88 8 5
1850, 28	496 11 0	69	86 13 8
1851, 21	528 14 6	63	86 3 4
1852, 49	513 17 8	56	101 13 8
1853, 47	506 4 5	65	85 14 4
429	£5094 0 1	559	£2904 17 1

(Cheers.) In other words, every draught drawn for the benefit of applicants for the Society's aid cost £11 17s., in addition to the sum voted by the committee for their relief (Hear). He moved the following resolution:—

That whereas during the ten years from 1844 to 1853, both inclusive, the cost of assisting 429 applicants to the Literary Fund amounted to £5094 0s. 1d. (exclusive of collector's pounce, advertisements, and expenses attending the anniversary dinner); and whereas the cost of assisting 559 applicants to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, within the same ten years, amounted to £2904 17s. 1d. (also exclusive of collector's pounce, advertisements, and expenses attending the anniversary dinner); this meeting is of opinion that the expenses of managing the Literary Fund are unreasonable and enormous, and that a great change must be made in the administration of its affairs.

The Chairman asked if the resolution were an amendment to the motion before the meeting, or was proposed as a substantive resolution?

Mr. Dilke did not wish to cast any imputation upon the auditors, and wished his resolution to be added to the thanks to the auditors.

Sir B. Lytton seconded Mr. Dilke's resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Russell did not think it fair to adduce the rent of the Society's chambers as a sum withheld from the claimants. The payment of a secretary was, he thought, fairly justified by the result. The secretary bestowed a great deal of labour in obtaining the money which formed the Society's income. The amount received in 1854 in subscriptions, donations, &c., was £1126—a result which was obtained in consequence of the letters sent out by the secretary. Deducting altogether the cost of the maintenance of the house, which he held to be a part of the concern, he did not think that the secretary was overpaid by the sum he received, and he was, therefore, at a loss to perceive how any fair charge of extravagance could be alleged against the Society (Hear, hear).

The Chairman put the question, when there appeared for Dr. Dilke's motion, 28; against it, 32.

Thanks were then voted to the auditors and the registrars.

Previously to balloting for the president, vice-presidents, and officers of the Society.

Mr. W. Dilke said that he should not be supposed to make this a personal question, when he declared it to be his opinion that the high office of president, now filled by the Marquis of Lansdowne, ought to be filled, as a question of principle, by the most distinguished literary and scientific men who were subscribers to the institution. He accordingly moved that Mr. H. Hallam be selected to fill the office.

The Chairman stated that the proper course of proceeding was for each gentleman to hand up his ballot-paper, when the name of any officer of the institution could be erased, and any other substituted in its place.

Mr. C. Dickens was one who held that this Society should be entirely in the hands of literary and scientific men, and that no other human being had any business with it. The committee had favoured the meeting with the names of those whom they proposed, and he called upon the Chairman to read the names of those whom he and his friends proposed.

Mr. Dilke said, he was about to hand in a list of presidents, vice-presidents, council, and a general committee exclusively selected from literary men and scientific men; but the Chairman ruled that separate papers containing these names could not be sent round.

The balloting-papers were then collected; and shortly afterwards the scrutineers returned and declared that the house-list had been elected.

Mr. C. Dickens rose to propose the following resolution:—

That, whether the general committee's construction of the present charter be legal or illegal (as to which there are differences of opinion), it is manifestly absurd, as constituting a body expressly to be elected from members of the general committee, with at least three years' experience, called a council, to which it confides no powers and no duties, and which never meets, because it cannot even be called together by any authority for any purpose; and that it is therefore desirable to apply for a new charter, or an Act of Parliament, and that a committee be specially appointed with this object.

The existing charter was so excessively ridiculous, so inconsistent, and so manifestly preposterous, that it ought to be abandoned by men of sound mind, memory, and understanding (A laugh). The charter having in an express manner declared that there should always be a council, and that the council, with the general committee, should always have the direction of the Society's affairs, he supposed that, out of the Literary Fund and the two great establishments of St. Luke's and Bedlam, there could not be in this metropolis one human being who could doubt that this council was intended to have a real existence and something to do. He had had the honour to be elected some years ago upon the council, and he had hoped that by study and fasting (a laugh) he might be fit to discharge the high duties which he supposed devolved upon that august body. For months he never left home without leaving word where he might be found in the event of the Literary Fund wishing to take his counsel (A laugh). The Literary Fund, however, seemed to get on in its own manner, without requiring his aid; but when the council met, and where it met, and what it did, he never could learn. The fact was that it never could meet, never did meet, had no place of meeting, and nothing to do—that it was, in short, the only thing in creation that had no purpose, end, or object in existence (A laugh). What would the public say of a board of directors that did not direct, of a bench of judges who did not judge, of a jury that did not deliberate or find a verdict, of a physician appointed never to prescribe, of a surgeon directed never to set a bone, of a fireman enjoined never to go within fifty miles of a fire, or of picked officers of the Humane Society being tied up not to approach the water? (Much laughter). This was the case of the council at this moment. It was either used as a shelf for uncomfortable members of the general committee, or it was used to prop up the faults of the concern with the names of literary men who had nothing to do with it. The charter was, in fact, utterly defective and rotten, inasmuch as it appointed a council, but omitted to name its functions.

Mr. J. Forster seconded the resolution.

The Dean of St. Paul's suggested that the committee should report the result of their deliberations to a special general meeting summoned for that purpose.

The suggestion having been incorporated into the resolution, it was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The appointment of the Committee was then resolved on; and thanks having been voted to the secretary, and the usual acknowledgment having been paid to the Chair, the meeting separated.

A THREATENED PAPER-DUTY IN FRANCE.—M. Didot, the eminent French publisher, has just issued a pamphlet against a projected paper duty in France. In 1340, says M. Didot, King Philip ordered that “paper and books being indispensable to pupils, should be exempt from duty.” King John, in 1360, confirmed that privilege; and afterwards Louis XII. and François I. declared books exempt from every kind of impost. Henry II., in 1552, ordered that there should always be in France a special favour shown to paper; and, in 1789, when an attempt was made to introduce a paper-duty, the idea was so unpopular that the proposed plan came to nothing.

THIS FAST AGE.—The news of the death of the Emperor Paul in 1801 was twenty-one days in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas four hours and a quarter at the utmost, according to Lord Clarendon's statement in the House of Lords of the time it had been received at the Foreign-office.

ADMIRAL H. EDEN and Sir Robert Peel, Bart., are appointed Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; Mr. Walter Drummond to be private secretary to Admiral Eden.

THE BARNSTAPLE ELECTION.—The vacancy in the representation of the borough of Barnstaple, caused by the unseating of Mr. Laurie by a Committee of the House of Commons, was filled up on Saturday by the election of Mr. G. S. Buck, a Conservative. Mr. Tite, the Liberal candidate, had previously withdrawn from the contest, on the ground, as he declared in a placard, that no candidate who did not resort to corrupt practices could be successful.



H.M.S. "VALOROUS."

TURKISH ADMIRAL.

H.M.S. "FURIOUS."

H.M.S. "CURACOA."

"VIPER."

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON EUPATORIA.

THE ATTACK ON EUPATORIA.

THE following account of the attack made by the Russians on the town of Eupatoria, on the 17th ult., is by the officer to whom we are indebted for the Sketches which accompany it:—

H.M.S. *Valorous*, off Eupatoria, Feb. 21, 1855.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th February, the Turkish batteries constructed for the defence of the town were observed to open fire on a large body of Russian troops advancing from the northward; and, as it soon became evident that a general attack was intended, the ships of war at anchor in the bay immediately "slipped," and proceeded to assist in the defence of the flanks of the Turkish intrenchments—the *Curacoa*, *Furious*, and *Viper* on the right; and the *Valorous* on the left. The main attack was made on the right, or east flank, where the defences are the weakest, while a large body of cavalry made a feint on the left rear—a building originally a Russian barrack, now held by a division of the Turks. A few shells from the *Valorous* soon dispersed these latter; but the main body, on the right, made several determined attempts to storm the works, in which they nearly succeeded, being only prevented by the flank fire of the ships and the resistance they met with from a party of the "Bono Johnnies," who remained immovable at their post of danger. Finding at last, after four hours' hard firing, that all their attempts were unsuccessful, the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 200 dead on the field. The loss on the side of the Turks amounted to about 100 killed, and 200 wounded, among whom was one of the chief in command (severely). The force of the Russians has been estimated at 40,000, and 60 guns, that of our allies being little above 30,000, and with scarcely

any cavalry, of which the former had a large proportion.

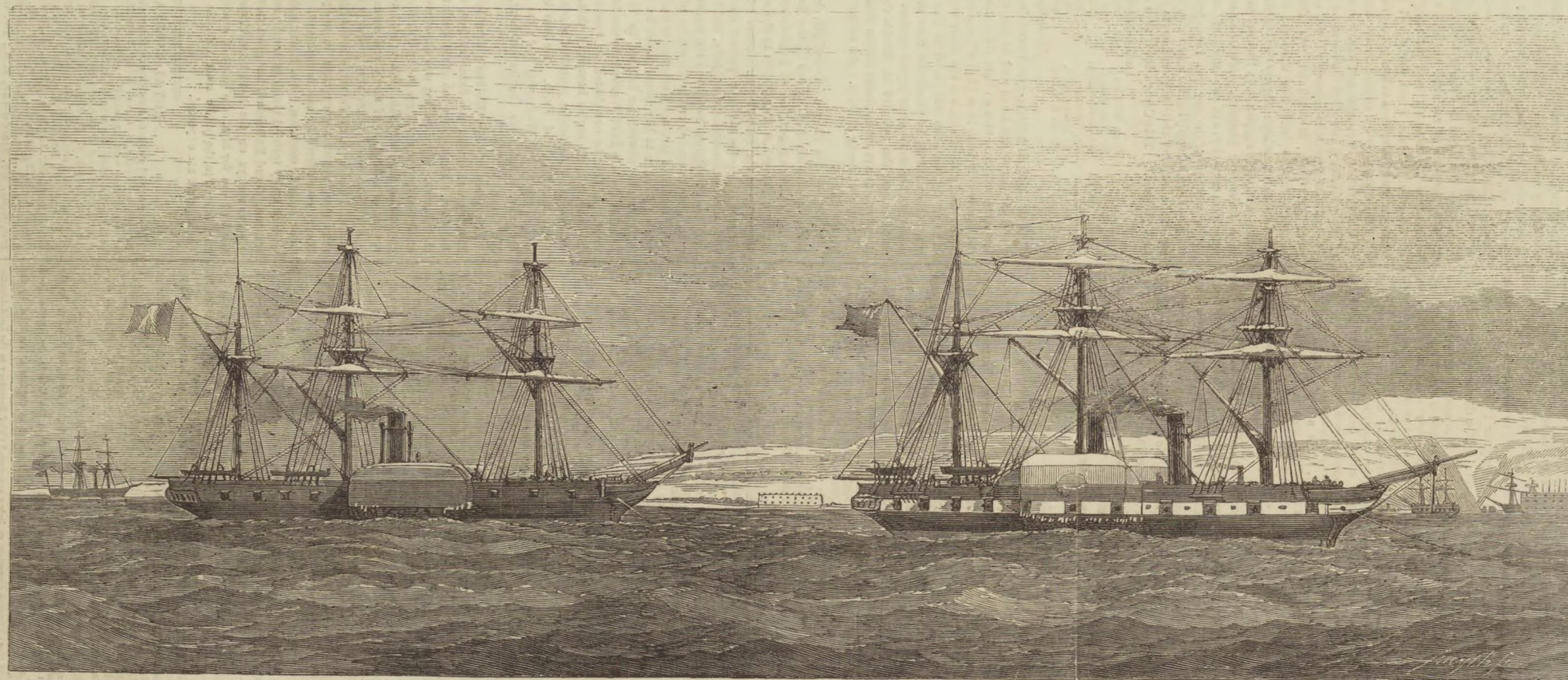
The battle-field presented a terrible scene of robbery and barbarism on the part of the Tartars, who not only stripped the dead and wounded of every stitch of clothing, but insulted and mutilated the dead bodies in every possible way. Several Turks were even found stabbing those who were not actually dead, in trying to prevent which a French corporal gallantly lost his life.

Of the horses scarcely a vestige was left three hours after the engagement, the starving Tartar population having taken every part for food save the hoofs and skins.

The enemy have now encamped about three miles outside the town, and a fresh attack is daily expected.

LOOK-OUT STEAMERS OFF SEBASTOPOL.

WE are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying spirited Sketch of the Steamers (at the date of our Correspondent's communication, Feb. 23) on the look-out off Sebastopol. These vessels were—the *Sidon* and *Niger*, English; and the *Sané*, French. Since the sortie of the two Russian vessels in December last, there have been continually two or three of the Allied steamers anchored off the entrance to the harbour, just without range of the batteries. By day they have to keep a good look-out, and report the movement of troops about the town, or anything stirring in the harbour; and at night prevent any attempt that might be made to tow fire-ships amongst the fleet off Kamiesch. The guns of the look-out steamers are kept loaded, and at night the men are at their quarters; steam up at full speed; and every thing else ready at a moment's notice to receive any Russian who may be disposed to come out.



"NIGER."

"SANE."

"SIDON."

ALLIED STEAMERS ON THE LOOK-OUT BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.



BANQUET AT THE LONDON TAVERN TO GENERAL VIVIAN AND THE ENGLISH OFFICERS OF THE TURKISH CONTINGENT IN THE CRIMEA.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.

GRAND BANQUET TO GENERAL VIVIAN.

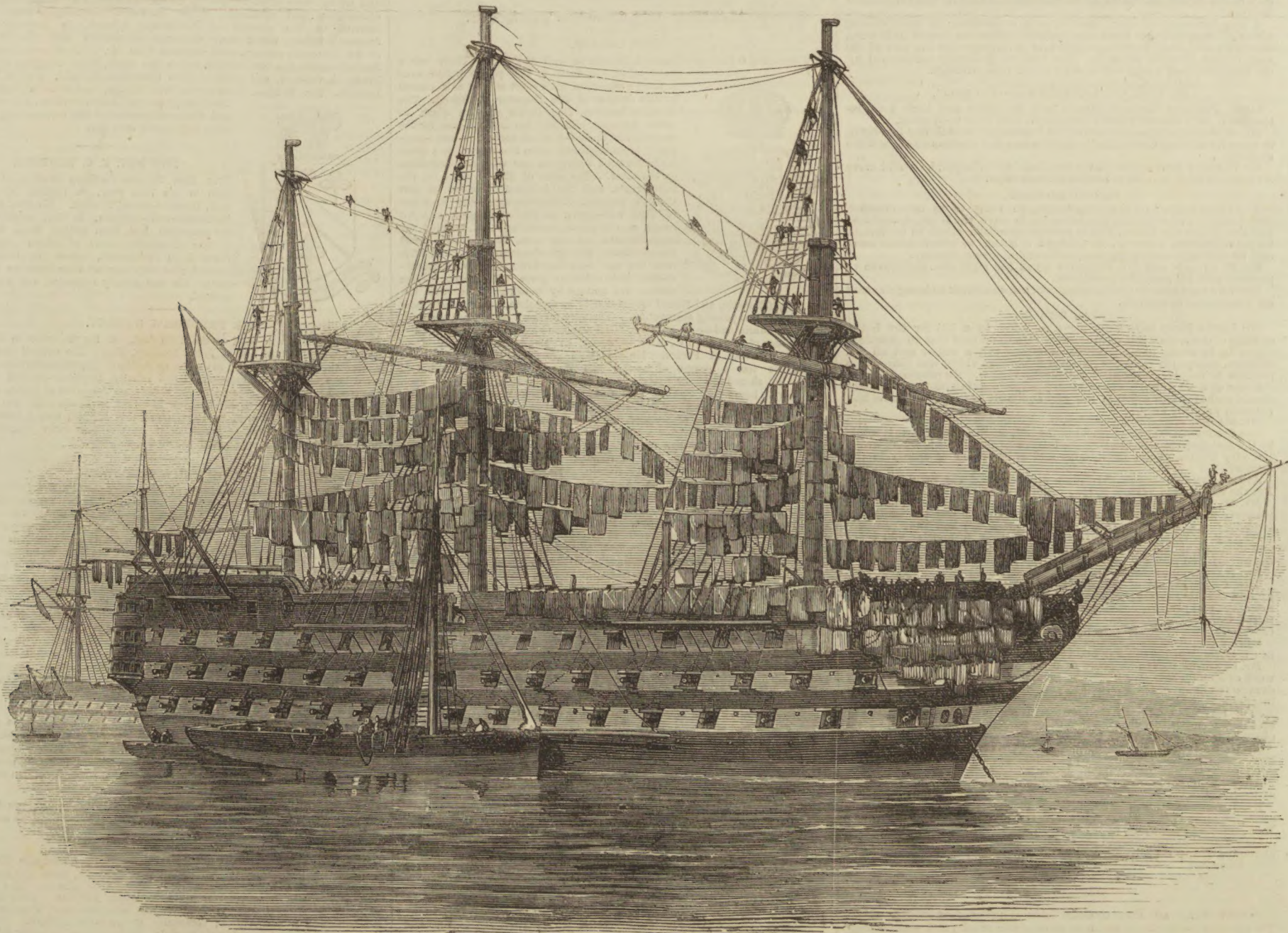
A MAGNIFICENT farewell banquet was given on Saturday evening last, at the London Tavern, by the East India Company, to General Vivian and the officers appointed to command the Turkish contingent in the ensuing campaign in the Crimea, previous to their departure to the seat of war. About 150 noblemen and gentlemen, members of both Houses of Parliament, and the principal proprietors of the East India Company, were invited to the banquet, and among those present were Viscount Pal-

merston, Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Argyll, Lord Panmure, Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P.; the Turkish Minister (M. Musurus), Lord Vivian, Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, Mr. Mills, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., M.P.; Sir James C. Melvill, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley, Sir F. Currie, Bart.; Mr. Dauby Seymour, M.P.; Hon. W. Leslie Melville, Sir F. Abbot, Mr. Shepherd, Sir H. Willock, Colonel Fitzgerald, Commandant of the Artillery; Colonel Sykes, and numerous others. Colonel Oliphant, the Chairman of the East India Company, presided.

The cloth having been removed, the health of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family having

been drunk, the Chairman proposed "The health of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan," which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

M. Musurus, who responded in French, after expressing how highly his august master valued the English alliance, and referring to the fact that the Sultan had hastened to detach an important portion of his own troops to place them at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, said, he hoped the Turkish contingent would themselves be the generous rivals of the victorious combatants of Oltenitza, of Kalafat, of Citate, of Silistria, of Giurgevo, and of Eupatoria—the worthy companions in arms of the heroes of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. He felt certain that the Ottoman soldiers would esteem themselves fortunate



H.M.S. "ST. GEORGE" REFITTING-OUT AT SPITHEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in being placed under the direction of such a brave general, and that the general (General Vivian) would have reason to feel proud of having the command of such brave troops.

Sir C. Pasley, in returning thanks for "The Army," which had been duly honoured, indulged in some remarks on "Special Correspondents," which caused more laughter than approbation.

The Chairman proposed "The Health of General Vivian and the Indian Officers who were about to embark for the East." The company might judge with what alacrity those officers had responded to the intimation that their services were required, from the fact that, within three days, no less than 150 to 200 of them had readily volunteered.

General Vivian, in reply, said, he rejoiced to think he would be associated with a band of gallant soldiers. It was with pride and pleasure he had read a speech made the other day by his gallant friend Major Nasmyth, in reference to the Turkish army. With such material, and with such officers as he would have to assist him, he had no doubt of success.

Lord Palmerston did not seem very hopeful as to the Vienna negotiations. In referring to the Turkish contingent, he said—

I have no doubt they will march to victory, that they will cover themselves with glory on the battle-field, and contribute to obtain for us, by the mediation of the sword, that future security for the peace of Europe which we have not been able to accomplish by persuasion or negotiation.

Lord Panmure gave a more cheerful view of the condition and prospects of the Army in the East than the public are accustomed to see:—

No doubt there has been much suffering during the last campaign, and there were, no doubt, many omissions which experience may correct in future; but I have every reason to believe—and I may say it with confidence before this company and the British people—that the corner is turned, that the sun is again shining upon us, and that, with returning spring, the health, the spirit, and the energy of our troops are returning also, and that we may now hope that ere long the decisive moment will come when our gallant army in the East will add fresh laurels to those which they have already gathered—when they will again call forth the meed of their country's praise—again be seen fighting, and fighting with good service, in the cause of truth and liberty against despotism (Cheers)—in a cause which I hope will be dear to the people of this country, and one for which they will ever encourage their fleets and their armies nobly to fight. (Loud cheers).

THE "ST. GEORGE" REFITTING.

THE refitting of vessels for the Baltic now invests Spithead with the aspect of great activity, and presents several singular objects for the pencil. One of these, selected by our Artist, is very picturesque: namely, the *St. George*, three-decker. Her hammocks are all hung out to dry; their number is quite startling, and gives a good idea of the immense size of the ship. The men are tarring the rigging, and swinging about on the ropes, with the can hanging below; and, in contrast with the vast ship, they resemble so many bees.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 258.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

LORD PANMURE, in reply to Earl Grey, said that the practice in respect to the granting of first commissions without purchase was to select, in the first instance, such persons as had distinguished themselves in the Military College at Sandhurst. The second claims recognised were those of the sons of officers who had distinguished themselves in our Army or Navy. The third were the claims of the sons of poor deserving clergymen. And, finally, when those claims were exhausted, commissions were given to the gentlemen whose names have been placed upon the list of applicants. A great many commissions had been recently distributed amongst the last class of persons; and in order to meet the demands of the Army, the age for qualification was now extended from eighteen to twenty-two years.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Tea-duties Decline Suspension Bill, and the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State (House of Commons) Bill.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a second time.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether the Government had made any arrangements, and what, respecting furloughs to be given to married men in the Militia, and also as to the maintenance of their wives and families?

A long conversation took place upon this question; in the course of which it transpired that those men enlisted under the Act of 1852 were, after fifty-six days' service, entitled to a furlough for the rest of the year, if they liked to claim it. This was not generally understood by the men, but they would not be deprived of that privilege.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SIR R. PEEL and Viscount MONCK took the oaths and their seats respectively for Tamworth and Portsmouth, after their re-election.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD gave notice of his intention, on that day fortnight, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the adulteration of articles of food.

SIR W. CLAY gave notice that, upon that day fortnight, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church-rates.

NEWSPAPER-STAMP.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to an hon. member, stated that it was originally his intention to move the Newspaper-stamp Bill now before the House, and to propose great alterations in its details. On consideration, however, he thought it better to commence *de novo*, and he should therefore propose fresh resolutions on Monday.

MR. M. GIBSON and MR. KICARDO urged the right hon. gentleman to proceed with his resolutions to-morrow.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then consented to bring forward his resolutions to-morrow.

REAL ESTATES.

MR. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better settling of the real estates of intestates. He submitted that an alteration ought to be made in a law which sometimes left a widow and all her children, except the eldest, to poverty, while that eldest was placed in a position to indulge in the most unbounded luxury. He proposed that in the case of a man possessed of landed property dying intestate the law should make for him a will as fair and equitable as it would do if he had personal property only.

MR. MASSEY seconded the motion.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be the first step towards altering the laws of primogeniture, which was at the very bottom of the institutions and of the order of society in this country.

After a brief discussion the House divided; and the numbers were—For the motion, 84; against it, 156; majority against the motion, 72.

MR. W. WILLIAMS moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, real property and impropriate tithes should be made to pay the same Probate-duty as is now payable on personal property; and that property belonging to corporations, universities, colleges, bishoprics, and deans and chapters, should pay a duty equivalent to the Probate and Legacy-duties levied on personal property."

MR. HADFIELD seconded the motion.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, on the ground that there were peculiar burdens imposed upon land which did not affect real property. Personal property, for instance, could be transferred without the payment of Stamp-duty; whereas there was a serious charge imposed upon the transfer of landed property.

Upon a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 61; against it, 84; majority against the motion, 23.

MR. CORBETT moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of work of females and young persons in the factories of the United Kingdom to ten hours in the day, and to provide the means of more perfectly inspecting the factories. The hon. member said, that as inasmuch as the Act of 1847 was evaded by the manufacturers, he considered it necessary by a new measure to define the law more particularly, and to render its observance more imperative.

SIR G. GREY said that the subject was already settled by the Act of 1850, which, he believed, operated satisfactorily. It was not, therefore, advisable to reopen the question.

After considerable discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 109 to 101.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE moved an address for copies of any despatches or correspondence that has passed between Lord Raglan and the Minister of War relative to the wants of the army in the Crimea.

LORD PALMERSTON opposed the motion. The Committee that had been appointed to inquire into the subject of the war might, if it pleased, ask for such papers.

The motion was negatived without a division.

GREAT FIRE AT BERMUDSEY.—On Thursday morning, about five o'clock, a terrible fire broke out in an extensive granary and wharf belonging to Mr. Glendinning, termed Lucas's Wharf, and upon the rope and ship's sail works belonging to Mr. Hall, situated at Bermudsey-wall. Several adjoining premises are considerably injured. The damage was estimated at about £150,000.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. W. B. Otter to Lewes. *Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. W. Hayward Cox to Hereford; and the Rev. J. H. Underwood to Frome. *Prebendal Stall:* The Rev. C. M. Church to White Lashington, in Wells Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. English to Bradfield, Norfolk; the Rev. E. C. Swainson to Winstanton, near Shrewsbury; the Rev. Isaac Hill to Newbourn, Suffolk; the Rev. T. Lewis to Denbigh. *Vicarage:* The Rev. Mourant Brock to Lyncombe and Wycombe, Somerset. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. E. Nash to New Church at Jacob's Well, near Bristol; the Rev. J. Tinson Wrenford to St. Paul's, Newport, Monmouthshire; the Rev. H. Woodward to St. James's, Kennington. *Minor Canonries:* The Rev. W. R. Cosens to Chichester Cathedral, and to the Incumbency of St. Andrew's, in that city; the Rev. Richard Cattle to Worcester Cathedral.

THE Rev. H. Hayman, assistant-master at the Charterhouse, and assistant-preacher at the Temple Church, has been appointed Headmaster of Queen Elizabeth's Schools for the parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark.

THE BISHOP of LONDON has sanctioned a proposal which has been made to him by his clergy that the collections on the day of Humiliation (Wednesday next, the 21st inst.) may be devoted to the purpose of erecting and permanently endowing a church in some part of the Turkish dominions for the benefit of our countrymen, whether military or civil.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Mar. 9	30.049	40.7	23.2	31.5	— 8.7	88	S.E.	0.00
" 10	29.837	35.0	27.8	28.2	— 12.2	99	S.S.E.	0.03
" 11	29.679	36.5	22.5	30.9	— 9.8	83	S.E.	0.07
" 12	29.892	45.5	28.0	36.8	— 4.1	92	N.N.W.	0.30
" 13	29.196	47.2	35.0	40.5	— 0.7	73	N.N.W.	0.05
" 14	29.500	44.2	31.0	37.0	— 4.4	76	S.W.	0.00
" 15	29.822	44.5	30.5	37.0	— 4.5	77	S.S.E.	0.00

NOTE.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.11 in. at the beginning of the week to 28.88 in. by the 12th; and increased to 29.84 in. by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet was 29.55 inches.

The temperature has been low, and below its average on every day—on Friday to the amount of 8°; on Saturday to 12°; and on Sunday to 9°.

The mean temperature of the week was 34°6', being 6°4' below its average.

The average range of temperature daily was 18°: the smallest was 7°, on the 10th; and the largest was 17°3', on the 12th.

Rain fell on four days to the depth of something less than half an inch. Snow fell on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, and some still lies in places on Blackheath, where it had drifted in the previous snow storms.

The weather of the week began with a painfully cold temperature, and which continued till Sunday, but gradually grew somewhat warmer towards the end of the week. On Sunday it fell to 22°, and on Tuesday rose to 47°. The sky has been in general overcast, and the weather dull. Lewisham, March 16, 1855. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending March 10, the births of 1920 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: 971 were boys and 949 were girls. The average number on the tenth week of the year from the preceding ten years were 780 and 742 respectively. The number of deaths registered within the same limits were 679 males and 698 females, in all 1377—exceeding the average number for the tenth week of the year by 151, but are less by 183 than the deaths in the preceding week. Persons of ages exceeding sixty years have experienced the greatest relief; their deaths fell in the two weeks from 362 to 266. Bronchitis was fatal to 169 persons, and on the preceding week to 249. To deaths from burns and scalds, 18 are referred; nine of these were children under five years of age, and five others were at ages less than 15 years.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DON CARLOS.

How variable is the public interest in men as well as things! There was a time when the death of this prince would have created a sensation little short of that now caused by the demise of the Emperor of Russia. The struggle between Don Carlos and his niece, or rather between him and his sister-in-law, for the dominion of Spain—a selfish contest at best—happened to be regarded, when it occurred, as a great battle between liberty on one side, and despotism on the other. The eyes of Europe were on the belligerents, and the brilliant successes of Don Carlos's General, Zumalacarreig—the Montrose of that war—gave to Carlos himself, and his cause, a chivalrous colouring that recalled the remembrance of our own King Charles and his cavaliers. But Zumalacarreig fell, and after him the war dwindled down into a very matter-of-fact and unheroic piece of business. Don Carlos was undone by treachery rather than defeat; he left Spain, and passed into obscurity so complete that his death now hardly excites a passing observation. The very memory of him has perished.

Charles Maria Isidore de Bourbon, familiarly known as Don Carlos, was the second son of Charles IV., King of Spain, by his consort, Louisa Maria Theresa, Princess of Parma. He was born the 29th March, 1788. His whole life was a course of trouble and disappointment. When but a youth he shared in the misfortunes which Napoleon brought upon the Royal house of Spain. Carlos was a prisoner with his brother Ferdinand in France; but, unlike Ferdinand, he always exhibited a firmness and straightforwardness of purpose, which won for him, at least, the respect of his enemies. After a long exile he returned to Spain to be the heir presumptive of Castilian royalty; but, just as he was about to clutch the sceptre, the will of Don Ferdinand overthrew the Salic law, and gave the crown to a female. Hence the Carlist war; hence the armed appearance and vicissitudes and final overthrow of Don Carlos in Spain—events too well known to here require detail. Retreating into France in 1839, Don Carlos was, by the Government of Louis Philippe, put under surveillance, and he remained in a kind of confinement at Bourges until 1845, when he was permitted to retire into Italy. He that resigned his rights to the throne of Spain in favour of his eldest son, and assumed the incognito title of Count de Molina. Don Carlos was twice married: first, in 1816, to the Infanta Frances d'Assis (who died in 1834), daughter of John IV., King of Portugal; and secondly, in 1838, to the Infant Peter's (his first cousin's) widow, Maria-Theresa, daughter of John VI., King of Portugal. By the former of these Princesses he leaves issue, two sons—the Infant Charles, Count of Montemolino, present claimant to the throne of Spain, born the 31st January, 1818; and the Infant John, born the 15th May, 1822. The Count of Montemolino is married to Caroline, sister to the present King of the Two Sicilies, but has no issue; his brother, however, Don John, is married to the Archduchess Maria, daughter of Francis IV., Duke of Modena, and has three sons; so that a male line of aspirants to the Spanish monarchy promises to be quite strong enough to trouble the future.

Don Carlos died at Trieste on the 3rd inst.

THOMAS HENRY, LORD RAVENSWORTH.

THIS venerable nobleman, who had completed his 80th year, died at Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham, on the 7th inst. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry George Liddell, Bart., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Steel, Esq., of Hampnet, and represented an ancient family on which a Baronetcy was conferred in 1642, in requital of Sir Thomas Liddell's gallant defence of Newcastle for the King. The fourth Baronet, Sir Henry Liddell, was created Baron Ravensworth in 1747, but died without male issue; whereupon that dignity became extinct; but the Baronetcy devolved on his nephew, Sir Henry George Liddell; whose son, Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., was made a

Peer in 1821, as Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, and was the nobleman whose decease we record.

He married, 27th April, 1796, Maria-Susannah, daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley, county Durham, by the Lady Anne Lyon, his wife, and had no less than sixteen children. The eldest son, Henry Thomas, now Lord Ravensworth, has represented Liverpool since July, 1853: he is married to Isabella-Horatia, eldest daughter of Lord George Seymour; and leaves Henry-George (M.P. for South Northumberland), and several other sons and daughters, — of whom the second, Florentia, is the wife of Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Kimmel and Dinorben, nephew and heir male of the late Lord Dinorben. Of Lord Ravensworth's daughters, the eldest is Marchioness of Normanby; the second, Lady Williamson; the third, Viscountess Barrington; the fourth, the Hon. Mrs. E. E. Villiers; the fifth, the Countess of Hardwicke; the sixth, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of Dyrham Park; and the seventh, Lady Bloomfield.

SIR GEORGE LARPERT, BART.

SIR GEORGE GERARD DE HOCHEPED LARPERT, Bart., of Roehampton, Surrey—a gentleman formerly well known as a merchant and a politician—died on the 8th inst., at his residence, in Conduit-street, aged about sixty-seven. Sir George Larpert was, in 1847, the Liberal candidate for the representation of the City of London, and he lost the election by only three votes. He had previously been M.P. for Nottingham. Sir George was formerly a member of the East India house of Cockerell and Larpert. He filled, among other commercial offices, the Chairmanship of the Oriental and China Association, and of the London Docks. He obtained his Baronetcy by creation, in August, 1841. Sir George Larpert was the youngest son of John Larpert, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, by his second wife, Anna Margaretta, daughter of Sir James Porter, British Ambassador at the Porte. He was born the 16th February, 1786, and married, first, the 13th October, 1813, Charlotte, third daughter of William Cracroft, Esq., by whom (who died in 1851) he leaves a son, Albert John, and a daughter now Mrs. Aislabie Ommamney. Sir George married, secondly, in 1852, Louisa, daughter of George Bailey, Esq., of Lincolnshire, by whom he leaves also a son.

SIR CHARLES JENKINSON, BART.

SIR CHARLES JENKINSON, tenth Baronet, of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, was the eldest son of Col. John Jenkinson, and nephew of Charles Jenkinson, the distinguished statesman and first Earl of Liverpool. He was born the 23rd February, 1779, and married Catharine, fifth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield and Islay, N.B., by whom he leaves three daughters, now all married. They are Mrs. Walter Nugent, Mrs. R. S. Guinness, and the Duchess of Montebello. Sir Charles succeeded to the old Baronetcy of Jenkinson on the demise of his cousin, Charles Cecil Cope, third Earl of Liverpool, and ninth Baronet, the half-brother of the second Earl of Liverpool, who was Prime Minister from 1812 to 1827. The Earldom of Liverpool became extinct with this eighth Baronet, and now that Sir Charles, the tenth Baronet (who died at Paris on the 6th inst.), leaves daughters only, the Baronetcy passes to his nephew, George Samuel Jenkinson, of Eastwood-house, Gloucestershire, eldest son of the late Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Davids.

STEPHEN JACKSON, ESQ., M.A.

THIS gentleman died on the 16th ult., at his residence, St. Lawrence, Ipswich, aged forty-seven. He was the proprietor and editor of the *Ipswich Journal*. Mr. Jackson was born at Ipswich, and was educated at the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmunds; and at Cambridge, where he graduated, was a scholar of Caius College, and obtained the annual prize for mathematics. On the death of his father, Mr. Postle Jackson, he succeeded to the proprietorship of the *Ipswich Journal*, one of the oldest newspapers in the kingdom, which he conducted with ability and success until his death.

Mr. William Jackson was also a lover and patron of the fine arts, and devoted much time to the study of mediæval architecture. His judgment and advice were often sought in matters pertaining to ecclesiology by archaeologists and architects. The decorated three-light east window inserted in the chancel of Nettleshead Church, in memory of Mr. Jackson's father, which may challenge comparison with the best works of the thirteenth century, was executed from Mr. Jackson's own design. Mr. Jackson married, a few months before his death, Kate, daughter of Captain Frederick Cobbold, and niece to John Chevallier Cobbold, present M.P. for Ipswich. Mr. William Jackson was well known, and bore a high reputation throughout the Eastern counties, and was much and deservedly respected and esteemed by all who were acquainted with him.

THE REV. T. C. BLOFIELD.

THE Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, M.A., J.P., died in his 78th year, on the 25th ult., at his seat, Hoveton-house, Norfolk. He was Rector of Hellesdon-with-Drayton, in that county, where his ancestors had been settled from the time of the Conquest; some of whom represented Norwich in Parliament, where Mr. Blofield was noted for his very regular attendance as a magistrate. He was greatly respected, and is much regretted.

SIR FREDERICK HANKEY.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 13th inst., at his residence in Montagu-square, was the third son of John Hankey, Esq. He entered the British service in 1800, and served in Ceylon as Assistant Quartermaster-General. He there became a Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Inspector-General of Colonial troops; he was subsequently Deputy Judge Advocate at Malta, and after that, private secretary to Sir Thomas Maitland at Corfu. He was made a Colonel in 1825, and was, in 1833, created a Knight, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, of which order he was previously secretary. Sir Frederick was twice married, and has died a widower.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.

JUDGE HERMAN KNICKERBOCKER, of Rensselaer County, U.S. (who is said to have been the original of Irving's "Congress-man" in his amusing History of New York), died recently in Williamsburg, aged 75. The Judge was a member of Congress in 1809-10. He was widely known, and everywhere respected, as one of the finest specimens of the old Dutch chivalry that time had preserved to these latter days. Having been educated for the Bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at an early age, taking immediately a prominent place in it, as well as in political life. He was a member of the New York Legislature, then Judge of the county of Rensselaer, until the infirmities of age forced him to retire. In social life Judge Knickerbocker always filled a brilliant place. Bred from his childhood to association with some of the most distinguished men of an age remarkable for its high-toned courtesy, and accustomed as a Judge to act with authority, he acquired in his manners that blending of suavity with dignity peculiar to those accustomed to early intercourse with the world and the early habit of self-control. This, with his generous hospitality and jovial humour, won for him the popular sobriquet of "Prince of Schaghticoke."

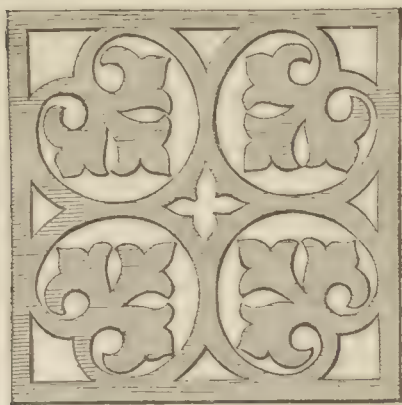
THE REV. JAMES EYRE.—This excellent and amiable divine—a preacher of great eloquence and power—was formerly Incumbent of North Dalton, and the Minister, Beverley, Yorkshire. He died at his residence, in Hampshire, on the 7th inst., aged 83. The Rev. gentleman married in 1806 Penelope, third daughter of J. H. Phipps, Esq., of Leighton House, Wilts, by whom he leaves a numerous issue.

ERRATUM IN NOTICE OF W. F. CAMPBELL, ESQ.—Mr. Campbell left only a son by his first marriage, and by his second marriage he has left a numerous issue.

WILLS AND PERSONALTY.—The Right Hon. Charlotte Baroness Colborne, personality £3000. Sir George Best Robinson, Bart., £18,000. Rev. Isaac Gosset, of Windsor, £60,000. Rev. Robert Ashe, £20,000. Rev. Eleazer Cogan, £20,000. Tristram Whittier, M.D., Bath, £25,000. John Sich, of Chiswick, brewer, £20,000. William Walker, wine merchant, £80,000. Jesse Curling, Esq., of Bermudsey, personality sworn under £30,000. The Rev. F. J. Faithful, Rector of Bishop Hatfield, Herts, personality under £25,000.

General Hubert, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Member of the Committee of Artillery, died on Saturday. He was buried on Sunday with the military pomp due to his rank.

THE SILENT MEMBER.—(No. VIII.)



PANEL.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.

The accompanying illustrations represent fine specimens of working in metal, which have just been completed for the New Palace of Parliament.

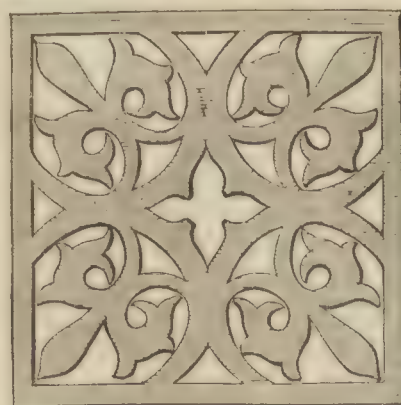
First is the large Chandelier, just hung in the splendid Central Hall. This beautiful piece of work and design loses much of its real size from the height at which it is suspended; being at least thirty or thirty-five feet from the ground. It has two ranges of gas-burners, each range attached to a broad concave band of twelve sides. This band is surmounted by fleurs-de-lis and crosses; on its under edge it is ornamented with a saw-cut small leaf pattern, and is supported from the centre-rod by spandril brackets, enriched with curves, finished by trefoils; below this is a massive twisted ring. There are also lateral branches spreading from the centre-stem to the outer band; between which, and binding them together, are quatrefoils—forming, when looking at it from below, a rich circle, through which is seen the intersecting lines of the upper band. The corners of the concave broad band are terminated by the shafts for the gas-burners, twelve in number, each having a cluster of five narrow stems, at the ends of which are acorns, from which issue the gas-jets, making a total of sixty lights in this lower range. Below each cluster of



PANEL.



CHANDELIER IN THE GREAT CENTRAL HALL OF THE NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.



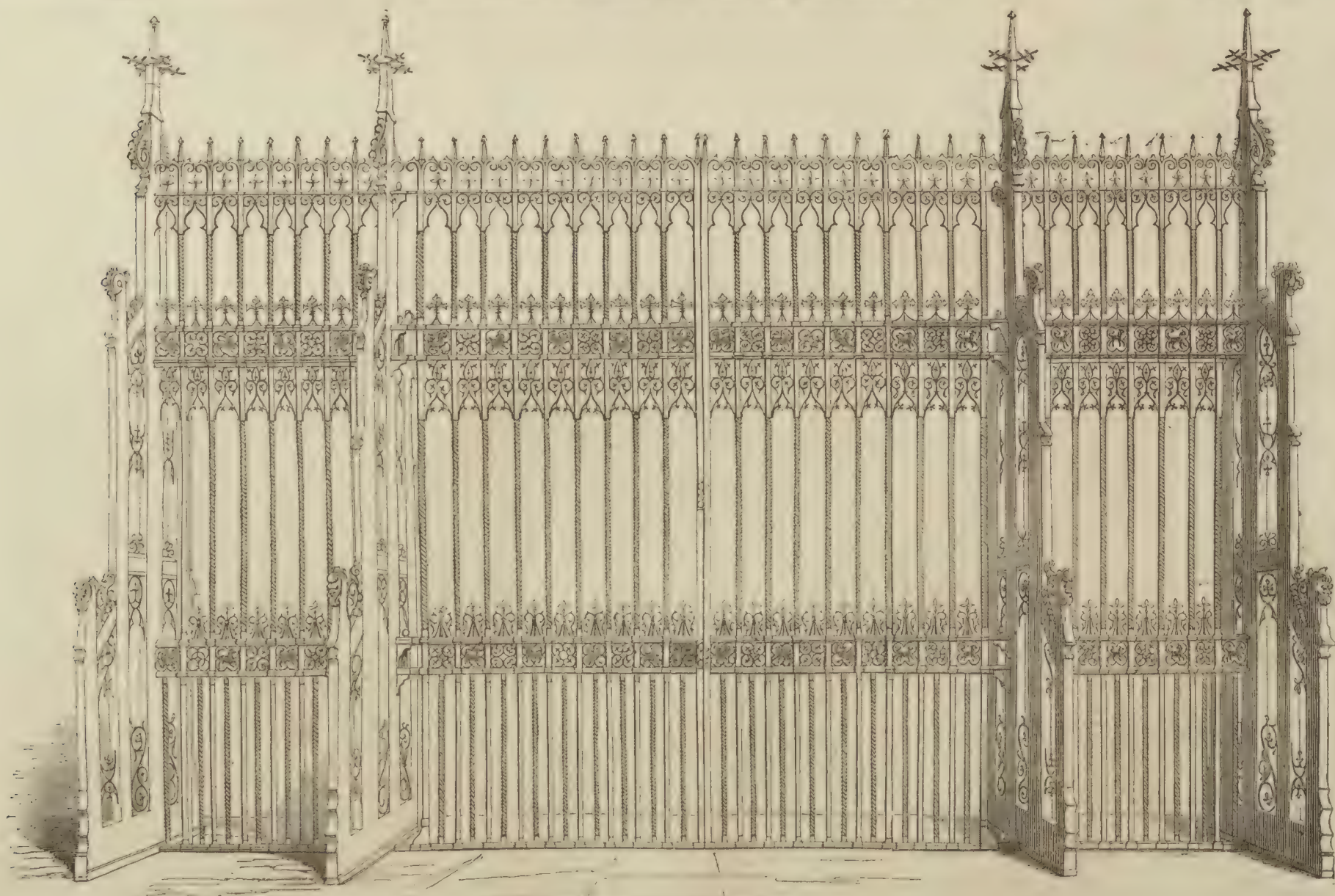
PANEL.

jets, and forming the top of the shaft, is a crown, composed of fleurs-de-lis and crosses. The band itself is ornamented with roses, between two twisted lines. The next tier of lights is very similarly formed, being supported from the centre-rod by spandrils; between each of which is a foliated crowned arch. There are but eight shafts for three branches each, on this range, making twenty-four jets of light. They are of the same pattern as in the large ring—viz., acorns issuing from a crown of fleurs-de-lis and crosses. Above this ring of lights is suspended a rich corona of fleurs-de-lis, crosses, and trefoils. Above this rise three or four smaller coronas, some distance apart. The centre-rod is hexagonal in form, fluted, and enriched with roses up to the first small corona; after which it is circular in form, and not enriched. When illuminated by the whole number of lights—eighty-four in number—the effect is gorgeous in the extreme. The design has been made under the superintendence of Sir C. Barry, and ably executed by Hardman, of Birmingham.

Next are the gates to the Victoria Tower: they are of wrought iron, and are to be decorated, we believe, in bronze and gold. The workmanship is exquisite. There are two gates for the carriage-way, opening in the centre, and turning upon hinges, placed on the standards. These standards



PANEL.



GATES OF THE VICTORIA TOWER, NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

are about fourteen feet six inches high to the top of the finial; the total width from outer standard to outer standard is twenty-one feet, independent of a small compartment or two, which fill up the space formed by the moulding at the bases of the columns. The blocks of granite into which the standards are let are two feet thick, and each weighs about six tons. The total weight of the iron-work is about twenty-one hundred weight. There is great lightness of character about the appearance of these gates; they are finely finished in every part; the twisted shafts are particularly fine, and reflect great credit upon the workmen under Mr. James's direction. The entire framework was executed in Stamford-street, London, and the ornamental part at Messrs. Hardman's in Birmingham.

There are, besides the carriage gates, two wickets for the footway, so nicely contrived as to appear, when all are closed, like one entire railing. There are two bands of panels running from end to end, composed of ornaments, and badges of the Royal houses. Of the former we give Four Illustrations. It may not be amiss to observe that the person who has twisted the shafts in these gates so cleverly was formerly a cab-driver.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

THIS, the eighth Exhibition of a society too little known, well deserves a visit, and a more extended notice than we are able to give to it this week.

It will be found to excel, as formerly, in its Landscapes—a branch of the Fine Arts in which the English school has long been famous, and for which the English people have always exhibited a particular liking.

This Institution is managed by a "Proprietary," embodying many names distinguished in art, and the names of other men to be favourably known hereafter. That it was started in any way antagonistic to the Royal Academy is what few believe, and, indeed, is not the case; though its pardonable parade of its solicitor and its bankers has led many to suppose that a sneer is meant thereby at the honorary members of the Royal Academy, who figure once a year at the annual dinner, and in front of the Academy catalogues.

We agree with the critics generally that this is more than an average-merit Exhibition. The "Proprietary" themselves muster strongly, and are seen to advantage. The President and Mr. M'lan excel in figure-pieces. The elder Williams has all the fire and vigour of his youth. Mr. A. Gilbert has become additionally poetical—his "Tranquillity" (No. 472) possessing qualities such as are seldom seen in more ambitious pictures, and in works from men of greater name. The younger race of the name of Williams are a little too metallic in execution, but happy withal. Mr. Edward Hargitt has an eye still



"HAUNT OF THE FALLOW DEER."—PAINTED BY J. S. RAVEN. —EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

more alive than formerly (and it was never dull) to the beauties of landscape nature. We would praise also Mr. Hulme—he has, indeed, a dexterous pencil. A little picture by Mr. Smallfield (No. 60) deserves more than a word of praise. It is called "Ill-Tidings, 1854;" the hands of the widow are most carefully and conscientiously painted. Miss Howitt is too pre-Raphaelite-like; she should quit such an eccentricity, for she has evidently original talent of her own. In Portraiture Mr. Bell Smith is the chief support of the Gallery.

After a very careful examination of the five hundred examples of art that are hung to advantage in these rooms, we have chosen for this week's illustration a landscape by Mr. Raven (one of his two pictures), an English scene, rendered by a very skilful hand. He calls it "The Haunt of the Fallow Deer" (No. 391). It is much in Mr. Creswick's manner, and is, if we mistake not, a view in Knowle-park, that fertile source of good things for our yearly exhibitions. The composition is graceful—the trees are rendered with a masterly sense of the beautiful, and the sunny glimpse on the right of the composition is a touch of beauty that extracts praise from critics the most sparing in the world of words of approbation.

THE SPANISH DANCERS (THE SENORA PEREA NENA AND SEÑOR MARCOS DIAZ) IN THE NEW BALLET.

WE give this week an illustration from the grotesque ballet of "The Galician Fête," in which the Spanish Dancers have created so decided a sensation. Señor Marcos Diaz is a most valuable accession to the troupe, and does the eccentric admirably: his bashful peasant, fearfully advancing and retreating until sufficiently encouraged by the object of his affections, and then abandoning himself to the momentary impulse, and expressing his passion in the oddest manner, is an entire history—a complete love-tale—in itself. The Senora Perea Nena performs the correspondent part with that rapidity and effect of execution which stimulates the utmost admiration, and is, indeed, irresistible in its power to produce that wonder which is "involuntary praise." Both artistes still continue attractive, and are at present the chief points of interest in the management of the Haymarket.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, in a circular which they have just issued, state that they have had under their consideration the measures necessary for conducting the British Section of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, and are of opinion that the object will be most successfully obtained through an individual responsibility; their Lordships have, therefore, entrusted the superintendence over the arrangements of the Exhibition to Mr. Henry Cole, C.B.



THE SPANISH DANCERS AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 12.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited, and the demand for all kinds was rather active, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. There was an improved inquiry for foreign wheats, at full quotations. We were largely supplied with English barley, and sales proceeded briskly. In malt very little business was done on current terms. The oat trade was firm, and prices were higher than of late. Beans and peas were steady, but not dealer. The flour trade was firm, and, in some instances, Norfolk households produced 2s. per sack more money. March 14.—We had a steady demand for all articles of grain, to-day, at fully Monday's

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 68s., 68s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 74s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s. to 68s.; ditto, white, —s. to —s.; rye, 42s. to 44s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 61s. to 64s.; Kingston and Warr, 68s. to 70s.; Cuxvealer, 70s. to 71s.; Larkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 26s.; turneps, 10s. to 12s.; clover, 10s. to 12s.; lucerne, 10s. to 12s.; rape, 10s. to 12s.; vetch, 10s. to 12s.; rye grass, 10s. to 12s.; city peas, 3s. to 36s.; mangle, 3s. to 36s.; broad beans, 40s. to 46s.; bullers, 35s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s. to 65s.; Suffolk, 46s. to 48s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s. to 50s. per 280 lbs.; American flour, 38s. to 42s. per barrel.

Steds.—We have a better feeling in the demand for clover seed, at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Freddish 3s. to 4s. higher. Other seeds command full quotations. In cakes, only a few of the best dressed are doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 68s. to 70s.; Baltic, crushing, 58s. to 62s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 48s. to 49s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white, do., 11s. to 11½; tarax, 9s. to 12s. Linseed, English, 68s. to 70s. per quarter. Rape, 10s. to 11s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 41s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.; do., tordn, 41s. 10s. to 42s. 12s. Linseed cakes, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 0d. per ton. Canary, 4s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 52s. to 53s.; white do., 70s. to 81s. 1c. cwt.

Coffee.—The market for coffee in the macaparis are from 91¢ to 104¢; of household brands, 78¢ to 106¢; and of choice, 104¢ to per four pound lot.
Turkey market has become firm, and a steady business is doing, at very full prices. Common sound congois are selling at 9½¢ per lb.
Sugar.—The demand for most kinds of raw sugar is steady, yet some difficulty has been experienced in making sales. Foreign sugars admit have consumed extreme rates. The market is generally firm, at 42, 61¢ per cwt. for brown lump, and 43-44¢ for white. Low to fine grocery. The total clearances to the 10th inst. was 1,272,328 cts., against 1,285,527 ditto, in 1954.
Coffee.—The general demand is steady, and, in some instances, the quota lots have an up-

Eice.—Our market is run, but we have no change to notice in prices.
Provisions.—There is a fair inquiry for most kinds of Irish butter, at full prices. Foreign parcels move off slowly, on somewhat easier terms. English butter is lower, to purchase. Fine new milk, 112s. to 116s. per cwt.; fresh, 10s. to 15s. per dozen lbs. The quotations for the week are as follows, and the quotations have an upward tendency. In other kinds of provisions very little is doing.
Tallow.—Our market is dull, and we have sellers of P.Y.C., on the spot, at 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat is 2s. 7½d. per 8 lbs.
Oil.—Lined oil, on the spot, is selling at 32s. 9d. to 34s. Tallow is sold at 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, 54s. per cwt. Turpentine is heavy. Rough, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; spirits, 35s. to 36s. per cwt.
Spirits.—There is more doing in rum, and prices have an upward tendency. Pro-

Edwards, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 1d. per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, at the late decline. Malt spirit is 10s. 2d. proof.
 Coal—Eden, 10s. 6d.; Newcastle, 17s. 3d.; Haverhill, 20s.; Hutton, 20s.; Hilton, 20s.; Lambton, 18s. 6d.; Stewart's, 20s.; Kellie, 17s. 3d.; Cannel, 24s. per ton.
 Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, 20s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 3s. to £1 10s. per load.
 Hops.—We have a moderate demand for all kinds of hops. In prices very little change has taken place. The inferior sorts are abroad have fallen off.
 Wool.—All kinds are very dull, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to.
 Potatoes.—The demand is heavy, at from 80s. to 120s. per ton.
 Smithfield.—The general demand has been steady. In prices no material change has taken place.
 Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.
 Negatives and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has been in moderate request, as follows:—
 Beef, from 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.
 ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 9.
LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Lieut. C. H. Beddeck and J. H. Maclean to be Quartermasters of Brigades.

UNATTACHED.—Lieuts. G. L. D. Amiel and E. Sutherland to be Captains.
BRYET.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. Dennis to be promoted to the rank of Colonel; Major-Gen. J. H. Vivian to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while employed on apatricular service in Turkey; Lieut. W. H. R. Green to have the local rank of Captain while employed on a particular service in Turkey.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—C. F. Morris, A. J. Stewart, M. J. Jones, W. T. Irwin, A. R. Smith, R. Lucas, T. S. Barry, R. H. Beale, A. O. W. Swaine, W. R. Mackley, and C. O. Daniell to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.
J. HALL, Purfleet Wharf, Camden-Town, wharfinger.

BANKRUPTS.
S. ADAMS, New-court, Goswell-street, licensed victualler.—W. BURNELL, Houndsditch, and Skinner's place, Leadenhall-market, baker.—J. BALKWILL, Exeter, boot and shoe maker.—J. D. PARRY, Sutton, Laneshead, brewer.—E. CARRINGTON, Birmingham.

YALCAN-VALI, Major, Russian, in command of the garrison at Ak-kovaling, the town of Yalcan-vali, Kars-stro, Black Triars, engineer and manufacturer of and dealer in machinery for the crushing of ores, and manufacturer of and dealer in bedsteads.—K. FOWLER, Hayford, Somersetshire, pork-butcher and butter-dealer.—G. HITCHMAN-SON, Palace-row, New-road, timber-merchant.—T. HALL, Oldham, Lancashire, bobbin-manufacturer and steam sawyer.—J. HANLIN, Manchester, boot and shoe dealer.—J. HARTLEY, J. LEITCH, R. HASTED, and J. HAYWORTH, Burnley, Lancashire, cloth-manufacturers.—J. GAREPATI, Northwich, Cheshire, tailor and draper.

DESPATCHES FROM SIR E. LYONS.

Despatches from Sir L. Lyons, bearing date Feb. 20 and 24, have been received at the Admiralty. By them it appears that the Naval Brigade was in excellent health, all symptoms of scurvy having disappeared; and that it was actively engaged in carrying shot to the batteries, and in getting up stores and provisions to the Camp. Several ineffectual sorties had been made on the French. The enemy continued augmenting his defences, and firing on our working parties during the day. The weather which, for the few previous days, had been severe, was at the date of the last despatch remarkably fine.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.
WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 13.
7th Foot: Lieut.-General S. B. Auchincloss to be Colonel.
34th: Lieut.-General Sir F. Ashworth to be Colonel.
35th: Lieut.-General the Hon. H. E. Butler to be Colonel.

14th: Lieut.-General T. Bankbury, to be Colonel Commandant of a battalion.
15th: Lieut.-General H. Balhavin, C.B.G., to be Colonel.
16th: Lieut.-General G. P. Higginson, to be Colonel.
Rifle Brigade: Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., to be Colonel Commandant of a battalion.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, MARCH 12.
 Royal Artillery: Second Lieut. W. H. Newcome to be First Lieutenant; J. Mason and
 T. J. Williamson to be Veterinary Surgeons.
 Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. W. A. Frankland to be First Lieutenant.
 ADMIRALTY, MARCH 1.

ROYAL MARINES: First Lieutenants, A. de H. Nepean, H. Spratt, and G. E. O. Jackson, to be Captains. Second Lieutenants, P. G. Newall, P. G. Le Grand, S. J. Graham, R. F. Tynler, J. W. Y. Arbuckle, A. H. Ozzard, E. B. Pritchard, and G. F. Blake, to be First Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTS.
C. A. MARKHAM, Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, carrier.—R. RUSSELL, Leamington.

JAMES WARWICKSHIRE, printer.—R. RIMMEL, nursery, Worcestershire, publican.—J. K. GILL, dairy-farmer, Staffordshire, grower.—L. DAVIS, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.—J. METEYCK, Wolverhampton, commission agent.—J. HARGIS, Quethiock, Cornwall, n.—J. N. GREENSLADE, Netley-rect Farm, Devonshire, farmer.—J. SMITH, Horton, Yorkshire, linemaker.—S. COWPERTHWALL, Munningham, Yorkshire, bobbin-turner.—V. CLAREFOURISH, Sheffield, musician.—W. EIKES, Sheffield, brush manufacturer.—J. JOY,

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
D. L. LEWIS, Salters-hall-court, City, merchant.—J. LILEY and R. R. COX, Day's-court, Gutter-lane, City, warehousemen.—R. J. HILLS, Ryde, Isle of Wight, tailor.

SCOTCH REGISTRATIONS.
J. MILLAR, Dundee, hatter.—H. TENNANT, Glasgow, wine merchant.—W. FLEMING and R. PRITCHARD, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers.—W. MACDONALD, Glasgow, commission agent.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Clifton, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Gray, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of N. Monro, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Hollywood-grove, New Brompton, the wife of Captain E. P. Nisbet, H.C.S., of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Warwick-village, Warwick-road, Paddington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. M. Stansfeld, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Foss House, Lady Menzies, of Menzies, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Avranches, Normandy, the wife of the Rev. J. Probyn, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-sea, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Oak, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Ekehampton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th December, at Christ Church, Biscellah, Bombay, by the Rev. W. Cumming

On the 17th January, at St. Peter's Church, Port William, Calcutta, Captain H. P. De Felcher, Bengal Artillery, third son of Baron de Teissier, to Mary Shirley, second daughter of M. A., Major J. Charriere Conner, B. N. L., to Francis Maria, second daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Twickenham, Middlesex.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Plumlee, by the Rev. T. Fuller, the Rev. H. W. Hargrath, second son of the late W. Hargrath, Esq., of Langham-place, to Emma, youngest

On the 19th January, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, A. J. Elliot, B.C.S., youngest son of the Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire, to Helen, third daughter of J. Lewis, Esq., late a member of the Supreme Council of India.

DEATHS.

Lately, before Sebastopol, John Herrman Hodgskin, the eldest son of Mr. T. Hodgskin, of
Lingwood.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., at Antwerp, Capt. T. W. Barron, 1st of the H. L. C. S., at Oldbury-place, Latham.

On the 7th inst., at Park-crescent, Worthing; C. Fielding, Esq., in the 68th year of his age.
On the 7th inst., at Pritham House, in the New Forest, the Rev. J. Eyre, LL.B., last surviving son of the late Rev. J. Eyre, D.D., of Wylye, Wilts, aged 83.
On the 5th inst., at East Finchley, N.W., John Henry Bland, Esq., aged 60.

On the 11th inst., at his house, Dorset-gardens, Brighton. In the 64th year of his age, W. Seymour, Esq., formerly of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, and for many years an active magistrate of Brighton.

On the 11th inst. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady H. Paget, second wife of General Paget, of Dartmouth, K.G., and relict of General the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B.
On the 21st November last, at Bussee, North-Western Provinces, India, Capt. J. D. Smyth, of H.M. 18th Regiment.

On the 2nd inst., at No. 8, Hydo Park Place West, Louisa, the beloved wife of Lieut. Author, of H. M. ship *Hannibal*, having two days previously given birth to twins, leaving an adoring mother and twin sister to lament her irreparable loss.

LOOKING-GLASS, CARVING and GILDING, and INTERIOR DECORATING MANUFACTORY (Established 1822).—CHARLES NOSOTTI, 388 and 389, Oxford-street.—This establishment contains the most extensive assortment of looking-glasses and gilt decorations in every variety of style. The taste and superiority of workmanship, and the crystal-like colour of the glass, must insure the patronage of those who may honour it with a visit. A Book of Prices is forwarded free of charge on receipt of Sixpence. Catalogues of the various articles for sale, Second-hand Glasses, Chandeliers, &c., &c., 388 and 389, Oxford-street.

S K E T C H E S O N T H E B L A C K S E A .



HARBOUR AND TOWN OF BALACLAVA.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, who writes from off Katscha with the two accompanying Sketches of the southern and western portions of the Crimea, which convey a good idea of its coast scenery; whilst the third view is on the coast of Circassia: the three scenes being interesting localities of the war.

The first Sketch shows the Harbour and Town of Balacava, which, it is scarcely necessary to remind the reader of the news of the war, lies on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea, thirty miles south-west of Simpheropol. Its excellent harbour, land-locked and deep enough to float the largest ships, is likewise familiar to the reader. The

Sketch is taken from an eminence on the foot-road leading to the encampment of the Royal Marines, bearing west. Koch, in his interesting little book on the Crimea (just published) says:—

I had certainly been told a good deal about the peculiar position of this little town; but, when we descended from the plateau, and the hollow, with its dark-blue waters, lay expanded before us, it surpassed all we had ever seen, all we had ever heard. The basin is about a mile in diameter, and is surrounded, with the exception of a narrow gorge, by very precipitous and only partially wood-covered rocks, which have an elevation of some hundred feet. The arm of the sea occupies nearly the whole of the hollow, and, save on the side op-

posite to us, where the water comes up close to the rocks, is surrounded by a green velvety lawn. Here lies, too, the little town of Balacava, composed of a few private houses and a number of shops. The agricultural inhabitants have settled on the slope, which we descended, in order to be nearer the produce of their industry.

While walking along by the side of the dark waters, I noticed medusæ, a sure indication that this was no lake, but a gulf connected with the sea by some narrow outlet.

The romantic acclivities, which are not formed of nummulite limestone, but of a greyish blue or light red Jura rock, have their beauty augmented by the numerous ruins visible upon them. Here certainly stood the old castle



WRECKS ON THE COAST EAST OF EUPATORIA.

from which the entrance to the strait was commanded. Traces are still found of an immense outer wall; and there are two towers in a respectable state of preservation, one of which is built right above the narrow entrance. A harbour more protected against storms and sudden attack, would be difficult to find. It is, however, too small ever to acquire any importance.

Dubois de Montpereux fancied he found here the spot which Homer describes in the tenth book of his "Odyssey." In truth, if we visit the harbour of Balacava with this book in our hand, we would be induced to imagine that the bard had actually visited the place. It is the passage describing Ulysses' first approach to the country of the Laestrigones, and which Pope thus translates—

Within a long recess a bay there lies,
Edged round with cliffs, high pointing to the skies
The jutting shores that swell on either side,
Contract its mouth, and break the rushing tide.
Our eager sailors seize the fair retreat,
And bound within the port their crowded fleet
For here, retired, the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness silvered o'er the deep.
I only in the bay refused to moor,
And fixed, without, my hawser to the shore.

The picturesque ceases at Balacava; beyond it the country, though undulating, is devoid of trees, and the vegetation is parched up.

The second Sketch represents a number of Wrecks on the coast east of Eupatoria, extending from the windmills to the Turkish liner on shore.

The third View shows a small village called Djimiteia, a few miles north-west of Anapa, on the coast of Circassia. The *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, and *Lynx* completely destroyed the white martello tower, which mounted a few guns; and set fire to the village, which was garrisoned by some hundreds of Cossacks and Russian infantry. The tower, when entered, was found to have several hundred shells and a great quantity of powder in it. This was set fire to, but unfortunately blew up much sooner than was expected, and severely burnt Lieut. Smithett; it also slightly injured Captain Moore.



VILLAGE OF DJIMITEIA, ON THE COAST OF CIRCASSIA.



ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE PRESENT EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE new Sovereign of Russia, Alexander Nicolalewitsch, is the eldest son of the late Emperor, and was born 29th (17th) of April, 1818, and has, therefore, very nearly completed his 37th year. Previous to his accession he held the posts of Commander-in-Chief of the Corps de la Garde, and of the Grenadiers; presided over the Military School, and was Curator-in-Chief of the Military Hospital of Tchermé; and holds the command of the Lancers, the Carabiniers of Erivan, &c. The Emperor married, in 1841, Marie-Alexandrowna, daughter of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse.

M. de Custine, in his popular work on Russia, has given the following sketch of the then Grand Duke Alexander, as he appeared in 1839. The author writes from Ems:—

The Hereditary Grand Duke has arrived at Ems, preceded by ten or twelve carriages, and followed by a numerous court.

I found myself at the side of the Grand Duke, among the curious crowd, as he alighted from his carriage. Before entering the house, he stood for a long time at the door of the baths in conversation with a Russian lady, so that I had time to examine him. He looks his exact age, which is twenty. His person is tall, but a little too stout for so young a man. His features would be fine, were it not for a puffiness that impairs his physiognomy. His face is round, but rather German than Russian, and suggests what the Emperor Alexander must have been at the same age, without, however, in any way recalling the Kalmuck type.

The look has many phases to pass through ere it will assume its definitive character. The habitual humour it now denotes is mild and benevolent. Between the ready smile of the eyes and the constant contraction of the mouth there is, however, a discrepancy that bespeaks very moderate frankness, and perhaps some internal grief. The chagrin of youth, the age when happiness is man's natural due, is a secret always the better kept, that it is a

mystery inexplicable even to the sufferer. The Prince's expression is one of kindness: his step is light and gracefully noble—truly that of a Prince. His air is modest, without timidity, which is a great point for all about him, since the embarrassment of the great is really an annoyance to the rest of the world. If they fancy themselves demigods, they are incommenced by the opinion they have of themselves, and which they despair of making others partake.

This silly disquietude never afflicts the Grand Duke. His whole bearing wears the impress of perfect good-breeding. If he should ever reign, he will make himself obeyed, not by terror, but by the attraction of his inherent grace; unless the necessities that cling to a Russian Emperor's destiny should alter his character as well as his position.

I have again seen the Hereditary Grand Duke, and have had a long and close examination of him. He was not dressed in uniform, which gives him a stiff and swollen look. The ordinary costume suits him much better. His manner is agreeable, his gait noble, and without the stiffness of the soldier; and the peculiar grace that distinguishes him recalls the singular charm belonging to the Slave race. There is not the vivacious passion of warm countries, nor the imperturbable coldness of the North; but a mixture of Southern simplicity and adaptability with Scandinavian melancholy. The Slaves are white Arabs. The Grand Duke is more than half German; but there are German Slaves in Mecklenburg, as well as in some parts of Holstein and Prussia.

Notwithstanding his youth, the Prince's face is not so agreeable as his figure. His complexion has lost its freshness: it is visible that he is a sufferer. The eyelid droops over the outer corner of the eye with a melancholy betraying already the cares of a more advanced age. His pleasing mouth is not without sweetness, and his Grecian profile recalls the medals of the antique or the portraits of the Empress Catherine; but beneath that air of kindness, almost always conferred by beauty, youth, and German blood it

is impossible not to recognise a force of dissimulation that terrifies one in so young a man. This trait is, doubtless, the seal of destiny, and makes me believe that the prince is fated to ascend the throne. His voice has a melodious tone, a thing rare in his family, and a gift he has received from his mother.

He stands out among the younger men of his suite without anything to stamp the distance observable between them, unless it be the perfect grace of his whole person. Grace always denotes an amiable turn of mind; so much of the soul enters into the gait, the expression of the physiognomy, and the attitudes of the man. The one under examination is at once imposing and agreeable. Russian travellers had spoken to me of his beauty as a phenomenon; and it would have struck me more but for this exaggeration. Such as he is, the Grand Duke of Russia still seemed to me one of the finest models of a Prince that I had ever met.

The new Sovereign of Russia is stated to have been initiated at an early age into the affairs of the empire by the Emperor his father; he was present at all the councils; he was invested with situations which gave him frequent opportunities of rendering himself useful to the army and pleasing to the youth of the schools. Whenever the Emperor Nicholas quitted the capital, he left the supreme direction of the Government to his son; in short, he had taken the utmost pains to prepare him to become his successor. The new Emperor is stated to be very popular in Russia—he is beloved and esteemed by the people. He will not exercise the great authority of his father, for he does not inherit either his hauteur or his inflexibility. He will rather please, as the Emperor Alexander I. did, by his mildness and his affability, and between the uncle and the nephew there is a very great similarity of character in numerous ways. The new Empress is also highly spoken of and her elevated judgment and her conciliating manners are much extolled. It is thought that she will exercise a salutary influence over the Emperor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Leave was given to Lord LUCAN to attend before the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee. The noble Lord afterwards read two letters, one from himself to the Commander-in-Chief, renewing his demand for a court-martial, and the other from Lord Hardinge, declining to accede to the request.

The Mutiny Bill and Tea-duties Suspension Bill were read a second time.

For the second reading of the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State (House of Commons) Bill gave rise to a miscellaneous discussion, in the course of which many comments upon the Ministerial and military systems of the country were offered by Earl Grey, Lord Annure, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Granville, the Earl of Ellesmere, and other peers.

The bill was ultimately read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills (£17,183,000) Bill went through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland took the oath and his seat on his re-election for Ennis.

Sir G. GREY stated, in answer to a question, that the Commissioners of the Ionian Islands had been offered to the late Secretary for Ireland (Sir John Young), but he was not aware that the right hon. gentleman had yet accepted it.

THE ORDANCE SURVEY FOR SCOTLAND.

The bringing up of the report from the last Committee of Supply gave occasion for a debate, introduced by Lord Elcho, respecting the scale on which the Ordnance Map of Scotland should be completed and engraved. Various recommendations on the subject, varying from an inch to twenty-four per square mile, had been urged upon the Government, and were supported by different hon. members, upon considerations of convenience, accuracy, or expense. Ultimately it appeared that some experimental surveys upon the largest scale were in progress; and the final decision of the question, it was understood, would be postponed until the results of those experiments had been ascertained.

THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir J. PAKINGTON called the attention of the House and the Government to the present anomalous condition of the Colonial Department, owing to the absence of the noble Lord the present Colonial Secretary, at the Vienna Conference. Yet there never was a period when Colonial affairs more urgently pressed for a decision. Points of the utmost moment were constantly rising up for arrangement, yet there was neither Chief nor Under Secretary for the Colonies to attend to them. He wished to know how long this state of things was to last?

Lord PALMERSTON said, it was not true that there was nobody responsible for the Colonies. His right honourable friend the Home Secretary and himself were responsible, and were ready to answer all Colonial questions in this House. He was unable to gratify the very natural curiosity of his right honourable friend as to the business of the noble Lord at Vienna, or the duration of his stay; but he could assure his right honourable friend that the stay of the noble Lord was not likely to be protracted, as he seemed to anticipate. He reminded the House that other instances of the absence of leading Ministers had occurred in recent times, and he especially referred to the time when the Duke of Wellington administered all the leading offices of the State for several weeks together.

Mr. ADDERLEY deprecated the absence of the noble Lord, as leading to the further delay—already too protracted—of settling the Australian constitutions.

Sir G. GREY denied that any practical inconvenience had resulted from the present arrangement, which, he said, would only last for a few weeks longer. The only shadow of inconvenience that could be complained of was the delay in bringing forward bills for the settlement of the Australian constitutions; and, even if Lord John Russell had been in his place, he did not see how these bills could have been pressed while the Estimates were pending.

Mr. Low impugned Sir John Pakington's administration of Australian affairs when he was Colonial Minister, especially his attempt to induce the Australians to adopt a nominated Upper Legislative Chamber.

Mr. JOHN MCGREGOR condemned the appointment of the noble Lord as Colonial Minister, whose return to this country he was sure would not be expected for the next six months.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE defended the appointment of the noble Lord, as one of the most accomplished and successful Colonial Ministers of the present age.

THE COMMISSARIAT ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Commissariat Estimates, Mr. PEEL went shortly over the different items, and explained that there was a sum of £115,000 for land transport, which was put down before the new arrangement of the Land Transport Service, for which a separate Estimate had been taken; but it was not judged advisable to withdraw the present vote, as various expenses of transport would still fall upon the Commissariat Department, and among others that the expense of the Balaklava Railway would be paid out of it.

The different items of the Estimate were all voted, after a long and discursive conversation upon the several heads.

Several bills of minor importance were forwarded a stage. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to relieve Mr. Price, M.P., from the disabilities he might have incurred by reason of a contract for sending wooden huts to the Crimea.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a second time. The Mutiny Bill, the Tea-duties Decline Suspension Bill, and the Secretaries and Under Secretaries of State (House of Commons) Bill respectively went through Committee.

On the motion for the third reading of the Exchequer-bills (£17,183,000) Bill, Lord MONTEAGLE commented upon the financial policy of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in relation to public debt; and contended that, while laying down the principle that the exigencies of the year should be provided for out of the taxes of the year, Mr. Gladstone had, in reality, fixed a large additional amount of debt permanently upon the country.

Explanations on this subject were offered by Earl GRANVILLE; and, after some further remarks from the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Grey, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE FAST DAY.

In reply to Sir J. Walsley, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no stoppage of wages would be occasioned among the employees of the Admiralty, Post-office, Custom-house, or other public departments, on account of the proposed day of general fast and humiliation.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Law relating to Marriage, so as to admit of union with a deceased wife's sister or niece. Examining the historical, the moral, and the Scriptural arguments on which the existing prohibitions were based, the hon. member contended that the Act passed in 1835 forbidding marriages within certain degrees of affinity had produced much injustice and not a little immorality, especially among the lower classes. He dwelt upon the difference between affinity and consanguinity, declaring that relationship of the former class presented no obstacle to marriage between the parties either on grounds of moral feeling or general expediency. Admitting the existence of serious objections to his proposal among the inhabitants of Scotland, he offered to leave that section of the United Kingdom out of the scope of the bill.

Sir F. THESIGER regretted that the hon. gentleman had again agitated this question, as he must be aware that there was no chance of ultimate success. This was emphatically a "woman's question;" and he must say that, so far as his own experience went, the feelings of the women of England were against this bill. His own opinion was, that the opinion of the people of England was strongly and decidedly adverse to any change in the law. He combated Mr. Heywood's views on the subject of the Mosaic law, and contended that the spirit of that law did class marriage with a deceased wife's sister among incestuous marriages; and that that law was imported into the Christian system by the first Council held at Jerusalem, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, which declared what portions of the Jewish law were to be observed by the Gentile converts; and among these the prohibition of all sorts of uncleanness, under the general name of fornication, holds a prominent place.

Mr. BOWYER remarked that the legal restrictions upon marriages of affinity in England were of modern origin, and not based upon any abstract principle.

Mr. E. BALL replied to the theological arguments advanced by Sir F. Thesiger, and observed that the unions now in question were sanctioned by the laws of nearly every European country.

Mr. M. MILNES also supported the motion, being convinced that the existing law resulted in many evils, since it had not diminished the number of marriages within the prohibited degrees, but merely rendered the unions illegal and the offspring illegitimate.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE contended that no case had been made out sufficient to justify a change in the existing state of the law.

Mr. SPOONER believed that the present law exercised most demoralising influences, and interpreted the Scripture texts which had been cited into a clear permission for the contract of marriages within the degrees prohibited by the Act of 1835.

Mr. DREUMOND and Admiral WALCOTT considered that the unions under discussion were forbidden by the law of God.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that Parliament had formerly legalised marriages contracted within the degrees now prohibited. He believed that the restriction produced much social evil. The unions in question were viewed with no disapprobation on moral grounds throughout the

country. He expressed his intention of voting for the bill before the House.

Mr. WALFOLE and Mr. MOORE opposed the motion. Mr. COBURN supported it, remarking that the Biblical argument, formerly so much relied on, had now been entirely given up by the opponents of the measure. The fact that public opinion sanctioned the evasion of the existing law was sufficient proof of the expediency of altering it.

After a few words of reply from Mr. HEYWOOD, the House divided—For leave to bring in the bill, 87; against, 63: majority, 24.

IRISH PAUPER EDUCATION.

Mr. J. BALL moved a resolution declaring the expediency of adopting some means for improving the education of pauper children in Ireland. Recent returns showed that the number of children below the age of fifteen in the Irish workhouses was nearly 80,000, of whom more than half were orphan or deserted. The provisions for educating these children were, he urged, exceedingly inadequate. To supply the deficiency he suggested the application of some moderate grant of money from the public exchequer, as in England, for the purpose of supplying teachers to the union schools.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BOWYER, and supported by Mr. KENNEDY.

Mr. HORSMAN confessed that the system of instruction and amount of remuneration to the teachers in the union workhouses of Ireland were altogether deficient. The primary cause of this deficiency, however, lay with the parsimonious management of the boards of guardians, whom the Poor-law authorities had no means of compelling to a more liberal course. Matters were, he believed, gradually mending, especially by the multiplication of agricultural schools; and altogether he saw no reason for calling upon Parliament to grant money in aid of the improvement.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Roche, Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. F. Scully.

Mr. J. BALL, to whom Mr. Horsman had appealed not to press his motion to a division, declared that his sense of public duty compelled him to challenge a division of the House on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON quoted some figures showing that Ireland received for various purposes connected with education, criminal jurisprudence, &c., nearly twice the amount of public money devoted to those services in England.

This assertion called forth some angry comments and contradictions from Colonel Dunne, Mr. French, and Mr. Grogan. On a division, there appeared—For the motion, 32; against it, 80: majority, 48.

Mr. WRIGHTSON moved for leave to bring in a bill, repealing an Act of Anne, by which Members of Parliament were compelled to vacate their seats on accepting office.

After some conversation, leave was given, and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. JACKSON, a Select Committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the State of the Metropolitan Bridges.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at five minutes past twelve.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. P. SCROPE urged, for the consideration of the House, as instructions to the Committee, the necessity of introducing clauses limiting the scope and objects of these societies to purposes more commensurate with their means. They should not be allowed to enter into contracts for distant periods, which, when the time came, they were found utterly unable to fulfil, and he hoped the House would take the subject into its consideration.

Sir G. GREY said, great attention had been paid both in the framing of the bill and the consideration of the details in the Select Committee. The bill had been already before the House and read a second time, but in Committee the observations of his hon. friend might be taken into consideration.

After some observations from Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. A. PELLATT, showing that the workpeople of all trades in Manchester and the metropolis were in favour of the bill, the House went into Committee.

Clauses 1 to 5, as amended, were, after some discussion, agreed to.

On clauses 6 and 7 being proposed,

Dr. MITCHELL said, they were very objectionable, and suggested that they should be expunged.

After a lengthened discussion as to the appointment of an unpaid commission—in which Mr. Henley, Mr. Baines, Mr. P. Scrope, and other hon. members, took part—clauses 6, 7, 8 were negatived and withdrawn, their consideration to take place on bringing up the report. Clauses 9 to 13 inclusive were agreed to. Clause 19 was negatived. The clauses up to 26 were, with technical amendments, agreed to. Clause 26 was withdrawn. The remaining clauses and schedule to the bill were, after a lengthened discussion, agreed to.

The report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE IN THE EAST.

On bringing up the report of Supply, Mr. STAFFORD asked for its postponement, as he was desirous of calling the attention of the House to medical arrangements for the sick and wounded soldiers in the East. The right hon. gentleman complained of the absence of the Secretary at War, and gave notice that he should ask the question on Friday.

Mr. WILSON stated that it would be more convenient that the question should be postponed, and asked the honourable gentleman to bring forward the subject on his moving the adjournment of the House on Friday.

Mr. STAFFORD assented.

The Dean Forest Bill was read a third time and passed.

(Continued on page 250.)

COPYING DAGUERRETYPES ON PAPER.—A new application of the collodion process by Mr. Mayall, the photographer, of Argyl-place, Regent-street, has developed a very interesting result, viz., the reproduction on paper of likenesses taken by the daguerrotype. Copies, whether on plate or paper, have not hitherto been valuable, from the loss of definition they present. Mr. Mayall, however, has so far overcome the difficulties in the way of securing good impressions that he can obtain excellent photographs from faint or indistinct daguerreotypes. He takes an enlarged negative copy, which, after mending some little portions to strengthen the details, will yield any number of positives. A simple plan of arresting the light serves to extinguish the background by which many daguerreotypes are disfigured, and the result is an exact copy of the face and figure, minus the disagreeable chain-frames of the original plate. If the copy is to remain black and white, little or no retouch will be required; on the other hand, if it is to be coloured, the paper surface will admit of the most exquisite miniature work. The melancholy tint of some daguerreotypes as by no means calculated to convey an agreeable remembrance of friends we have lost, added to which many are of a fleeting character, and will certainly fade away. Mr. Mayall's plan of reproduction throws these objections into the shade, for the copies are not only agreeable to the eye, but are as permanent as ivory paintings.

LABOURERS' CLUB-HOUSE.—A commodious building is in course of erection, in the village of Charlton Marshall, near Blandford, Dorset, the largest portion of which is intended for a club-house, chiefly, but not exclusively, for labourers and artisans; and the remaining portion for a bakehouse and shop, which will indirectly be useful to, though independent of, the former. The idea of such a club-house suggested itself to its promoter, Mr. T. Horlock Bastard, from his attention having been drawn to the little benefit which has accrued, from mechanics' institutes, to labourers, or even to mechanics; and from his attributing this ill-success to the circumstance that, in these institutions, intellectual recreation has been made the sole object, without any consideration of the question, whether the physical comfort of the members has previously been provided for. This led him to consider what were the real wants of the least-favoured of the industrious classes, and how, in supplying these, the opportunity might be taken morally to elevate their habits, tastes, and aims. For the labouring class then some common home is necessary, and why should this not be of the club-house kind? The rich find it advantageous to club together, for the purpose of supplying themselves with comforts and conveniences which their individual means would not afford; and why should not the poor do the same? As moral improvement is an object with, and the risk of the necessary outlay is borne by, the promoter, he deems it allowable, in forming the club, to make the following conditions—viz., that decorous conduct shall be strictly enforced; that no intoxicating liquors or tobacco shall be supplied or introduced, nor smoking allowed; and that female members shall be admitted; and he proposes that the club-house shall be shut on Sundays from ten in the morning until five in the afternoon. The entrance-money is proposed to be sixpence, and the subscription three-halpence per week for males, and one penny per week for females. The dishes provided to be tea, coffee, sugar, milk, bread, butter, cheese, fruit, buns, biscuits, and effervescent drinks, and possibly cocoa, chocolate, soup, and cold meat—all at prices little exceeding their cost, to pay for fuel and service—one daily and one weekly London, and one provincial newspaper, a few periodicals, and some books and maps. There are, however, reasons for expecting that some friends of the project will add newspapers and periodicals of not very old date, and books and other sources of intellectual recreation. In order to extend the advantages of the club, and give it a better chance of success amongst a small population, it is proposed to admit persons for one day, on payment of a penny, but without giving them any right to interfere in the club concerns.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—While Lord John Russell was passing through Magdeburg, Dr. Philippson, editor of the *Gazette des Israélites*, sent an address, signed by several of his co-religionists, to the noble Lord, thanking him for his efforts in favour of the complete emancipation of the Jews in England, and for their admission into Parliament. The address, at the same time, expressed a hope that, in the Conference of Vienna, no difference among the rayahs of the Ottoman Empire would be admitted, as to divide the principle would be to weaken it. Lord J. Russell, in a letter to Dr. Philippson, announces the firm resolution of the English Government to see that the Jewish and Christian subjects of the Sultan shall be admitted to the enjoyment of the same rights and the same impartial administration.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Emperor of Austria on the 7th inst.

The Court of Tuscany has gone into mourning for a fortnight, on account of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

One of the last acts of the Emperor Nicholas was to present a diamond ring to a writer named Rotchoff, for a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About England."

Lady John Russell landed on Friday week at Calais, on her way to Vienna, to join her husband.

Should Louis Napoleon go to the Crimea, the Empress will accompany him as far as Constantinople, and take with her her Dames du Palais, the Comtesse de Montebello, Madame de Pierres, and M. de Valabreque.

Lord Duncan, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, was on Saturday re-elected for Forfarshire without opposition.

The rite of confirmation was administered to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the King of the Belgians, by the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, on the 5th inst. The ceremony was celebrated with a certain pomp in the chapel of the Palace of Laeken.

Mr. C. H. Darling, late Lieut.-Governor at the Cape, having been appointed to the Governorship-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, is about to sail for Antigua.

General de Hess, commander of the Austrian army of the north, having no children, has been authorised by the Emperor Francis Joseph, in consideration of the services which he has rendered to the Imperial house and to the country, to transmit his name and arms to an adopted son.

The Pope is about to erect a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary at Rome, in celebration of the triumph of the Immaculate Conception dogma.

General La Marmora left Paris on Saturday for Genoa. He has completed his arrangements with the Governments of France and England.

Mr. H. Reeve has been appointed editor of the *Edinburgh Review*.

The Right Rev. Dr. Barber, the recently consecrated Bishop of Sydney, and the Metropolitan of Australia, sailed from Liverpool last week, accompanied by his chaplains.

Colonel Cler, Commander of the second regiment of Zouaves in the Army of the East, has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and is to command the second brigade of the first division of the army of reserve, now organising at Constantinople. General Marquetat is to assume the command of the first brigade.

Gen. Prince Andrew Gortschakoff died at Moscow, on the 27th ult.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres has elected M. Regnier a member, in the place of M. Langlois, deceased.

A travelling glazier, the last descendant of Leonardo da Vinci, the famous Florentine painter, who expired in the arms of Francis I., died a few days back in the neighbourhood of Rouanne (Loire).

A white marble statue of Charlemagne, by M. Levrol, is about to be erected in the open space in front of the College of France.

The Edinburgh people have already raised £1100 of the £1500 required for the colossal bronze statue of Professor Wilson, which is to be shortly erected.

The naturalist Chevalier de Meyer, known to the scientific world by his travels among the Altai Mountains, and in the region of the Caucasus, died on the 29th ult. M. de Meyer was born in 1796, at Vitebsk.

The Rev. Messrs. O'Shea and O'Keefe, of Callan, the Roman Catholic priests whose coercion in political matters by their Bishop has given rise to the famous memorial to Rome, have been removed by their ecclesiastical superior into distant and separate rural districts, in which they will have fewer opportunities for agitation.

General Adjutant Prince de Lieven arrived at Vienna on Sunday to notify to the Emperor the accession of Alexander II. of Russia. The General was received by the Emperor on the day of his arrival.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree realising the institution of Civil Invalids, which the revolutionary leaders of 1849 proposed to establish in the Palace of the Tuilleries.

A Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham is to be established, with the support of the bankers, merchants, and others, of the town and neighbourhood.

The greatest activity has prevailed of late in the manufactories of arms to Liège. 60,000 muskets have been ordered there for England, 40,000 for Russia (which are to be sent through Prussia), and 50,000 for France, Piedmont, Spain, &c.

The California Legislature having passed a bill appropriating 1000 dollars from the State treasury to each member, the Governor refused his sanction to it; but it subsequently passed the Assembly in spite of the veto, by a vote of 55 to 21.

The Government Emigration Commissioners have chartered the *Euphrates* to take out emigrants to Sydney, and the *South Sea* to convey emigrants to Adelaide.

Great numbers of wolves have appeared this winter in the department of the Sarthe. In the arrondissement of Le Mans alone, the officer appointed to destroy wolves has killed not fewer than fourteen.

Shellfish is scarcer in the Channel Islands than has been known for some time, in consequence of the destruction of the lobster-pots and fishing tackle by the late severe weather.

Twelve sisters of different religious orders have just left Lyons—eight of them for the hospitals at Constantinople, the other four for Sebastopol.

Three new daily papers are announced for publication in Glasgow on the abolition of the compulsory stamp—viz., the *Daily News*, the *Morning Bulletin*, at a penny, and the *Evening Digest*, at a halfpenny.

A retired magistrate died the other day at Falaise, aged 100 years and six months. In 1811 he gave 900*l.* for a life-rent of 100*l.* and received it for forty-three years.

The telegraph cable across the Solent, by which Osborne House can communicate with London by the electric telegraph, has been broken twice lately.

A prohibitory liquor law has been passed in the Delaware House of Delegates, by a vote of eleven to ten. The Senate of New Jersey rejected a measure with the same object by a majority of one.

Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Germano (Naples) on the 21st ult., and one on the 22nd. No damage was experienced.

Mr. Smith, a chemist of Auchteradar, is said to have discovered a means of transferring the impressions of natural objects to glass with minute accuracy.

Austria has just issued a circular to her agents in Germany, which very distinctly menaces Prussia if she does not come at once to some settlement with the Western Powers.

A company of French and Belgian capitalists has been formed for the construction of a direct railway from Lille to Brussels, by Tournay.

The arrivals of specie during last week were about £1,100,000. The exports (including £128,000 shipped on Friday by the Brazil mail) are estimated at about £250,000.

The strike for the terms asked by the journeymen sailmakers of Greenock from their employers has extended to Glasgow, six out of nine lofts having ceased work. The difference has reference to the number of apprentices each master shall be permitted by the society to employ.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* publishes the text of a convention concluded between Russia and Prussia, for the transmission of telegraphic messages between the two States.

The report is contradicted that the Russian Government has formed the project of selling its North American possessions to the United States.

Fifty pictures by members of the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin have been sent off to the Exhibition at Paris.

About thirty cart-loads of water-cresses are brought to the Paris markets daily, and the value of them is estimated at about 300*l.* each. Upwards of 3,000,000*l.* worth of water-cresses is consequently sold in Paris annually.

The Municipal Council of Paris has voted a sum of six millions for the indemnity to be granted to the bakers in order to maintain the price of bread at 40 cents the two-pound loaf, expressing at the same time its wish that this subvention may cease on the 1st April next, when the abundance of work and the influx of foreigners into Paris will render it no longer necessary.

At Beyrout the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception took place with great pomp, the ceremony terminating by a discharge of fireworks. The Pacha, not knowing what was meant, sent in great haste to the French Consul to ask if news of the fall of Sebastopol had arrived.

It is stated to be the intention of Mr. Headlam, M.P. for Newcastle, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham, to bring in a bill to prevent the celebration of the irregular border marriages.

Dr. Daubeny has signified his intention of shortly resigning the Professorship of Chemistry in Oxford University, which chair he has occupied since 1822.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"THE debate was very dull and stupid, last night," said somebody to somebody else (a smart article-writer would tell you who they were, without hesitation, and knowing no more who they were than I do); to which the latter replied, "Why date?" I was going to begin by saying that much nonsense is being talked in club-windows, about this time, but when is not much nonsense therein spoken? But the death of Nicholas has given an especial stimulus to the manufacture of anile crudities. People who, one would wager, could not have told you with positiveness, a couple of years ago, how many Russian sovereigns have intervened between Peter the Great and Alexander the Second, now talk as familiarly of the wills and testaments of the Czars, as a knot of hungry cousins, after a rummage at Doctors' Commons, do of the codicils of their crabbed uncle deceased. Moreover, the intentions of the late Nicholas are now so clearly known in smoking and billiard rooms that one regrets that Lord Palmerston is not seen oftener in such places, where he would be so rapidly "posted up," as the Americans say, with the information he really ought to have. We need not know that the second son, the Archduke Porphyrogenitus, was trained, from a baby, in the idea of being Emperor of Turkey, that his nine-pins were all Turks, to be knocked down, and that the rehearsal of his coronation in St. Sophia was one of the *jeux innocens*, in which his father delighted to see him engaged. In a word, Turkey was invaded in order to obtain an empire for Constantine, and thus settle the difficulty the old Emperor found from his being so unfortunate as to have two eldest sons. Consequently—for we are practical, *nous autres*—Alexander, who has bound himself to carry out his father's will, is even more deeply pledged to the war than Nicholas himself, and his remaining upon the throne depends upon his "doing his possible" for the amiable Constantine. Peace, of course, is out of the question. It is a sad thing that Governments are so ill-informed. If all this had been known, the expense of Lord John Russell's mission to Vienna might have been saved.

When the City was re-electing the Colonial Minister the other day, one of his opponents—doubtless a loud-mouthed friend of civil and religious liberty—proposed to exclude him because he was a Puseyite. This piece of novelty being rather incredulously received, the accuser exclaimed triumphantly, "Why, he has been known to attend regularly at St. Barnabas's, Pimlico!" But what will the ultra-Protestants say now that his Lordship has actually "assisted" at the christening—of course, according to the Roman Catholic ritual—of the little Princess of Austria? Luckily Lord Shaftesbury—Protestant *sans peur et sans reproche*—has countenanced the Cabinet, though he could not stop in it; and this will assure timid people that, although Lord John has attended a Catholic service, and although both the Irish law officers belong to that Church, Government has no immediate intention of going over to Rome.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon is announced by an English paper, supposed to be in Lord Malmesbury's confidence, to have "taken precautions for the safety of his crown." This is a delicate reference of course to poor Chou-Chou—whom they also call "Crim-Pion" (*crainit-plomb*)—and may mean anything; either that our affectionate cousin is to be cast into a Vincennes dungeon, with a patent *oubliette* below it, warranted to swallow him up in the event of any undesirable demonstration elsewhere; or else that Chou-Chou has received orders to get his *sac de nuit* ready, with a view to the Crimea. My opinion, however (*valcat quantum*), is that the crown of France is not in the least earthly danger from anything Prince Napoleon is likely to do, or his friends to do for him. But that "precautions" for preventing the possible transfer of that crown to so unworthy a head as that of Chou-Chou, in the event of the Emperor having no direct heir, will be taken, is a probability which the good sense of France will desire to see reduced to a certainty. The man who could write, or furnish *matériel* to the writer of, the pamphlet of which I spoke last week, is evidently and utterly unfit to stand in the position of heir to the empire. The unabashed "canvass" of that pamphlet is one of its most remarkable characteristics: the public is particularly requested to take notice that there are members of the Imperial family who do not share in the opinions of the Tuileries. "The man you require," said Mirabeau, "should be an orator, a statesman, and a patriot; he should be of vigorous habits and mature age, he should be a member of the aristocracy, but trusted by the people; he should be courageous, resolute," &c., &c. "And," asked an auditor, "my dear M. de Mirabeau, should he not be somewhat marked with the smallpox?" An old story; but then Chou-Chou's is an old trick, and may be tolerated on the principle on which Sheridan gave a bad shilling to the driver of a bad coach.

Cochin-China has gone out, and real China come in. The sums Mr. Bernal's cups and saucers have fetched are perfectly appalling. I looked into Christie's on Wednesday with an idea of a very humble purchase, but Falconbridge's words came upon me, "Must your bold verdicenter talk with Lords"—and Hebrews? and I speedily retreated: a pretty little green cup—nothing else—being knocked down, after a "spirited competition," for £32; and a saucer, with a painting on it of "Apollo trampling the Python," for (I think) £37. It would take some money to complete one's tea-service at that rate. It was worth while to notice the way that the professional purchasers, and especially the foreigners, snatched the articles from the attendant showman's hand, and rapidly passed them about—precious treasures, fit for "baby fingers, waxen touches," were handled in a way that only buyers and housemaids treat such things. What a good Chairman of Committees the late owner of these things was. He had not the cool courage with which the late Earl of Shaftesbury, in similar capacity in the Lords, used all but to bid the Peers of England hold their tongues and not talk nonsense, but look at the words before them, and read them if they could read (his tone said that, and a good deal more); but Mr. Bernal was very adroit in not hearing bores until he had put the question. The decision was taken, when it was too late for them to speak. Sometimes father and son (Mr. Bernal Osborne) had to exchange words. "Does the honourable member mean to say —?" the paternal Chairman would ask. "Of course, Sir, if you decide that, I have done, but —" the filial member would reply. The judgment of Brutus was not more impartial than that of Bernal.

What a rage Mr. Surtees's books have put the "sporting men" into. I use the term as distinguishing a class not to be respected, from one of the best classes in the world—the sportsmen. Whenever the sporting men can abuse him they do. It is true he survives their bad will and bad grammar, but the *animus* is the same. I need not say that to satirise as such, the pachydermatous "do" is perfectly indifferent, but the books are bad for his trade. Surtees has done as much to destroy the conventional idea of the true British sportsman as the burlesque men have towards annihilating the true British sailor of the stage, who was always crying, delivering innocence, scattering sovereigns broadcast, and hitching up his trousers. He has as yet exhibited only one of the two orders I have mentioned—the sporting men; and the mischief he has done them is great. In his next book I hope he will bring the English sporting gentleman into actual, instead of only implied, contrast with the jobbers, and swindlers, and vulgarians whom he has worked so hard. I must not speak of Leech, because he is a *collaborateur*; though I do not know why that should be a reason for my not saying that some of his real "swells" would come into capital relief beside the Faceys, Spraggon, Sponges, and others who are so savage with him and Surtees, as may be read in "sporting publications"—with pardon for mentioning such rubbish.

A LARGE gallery painting, representing "Adam and Eve in Paradise, before the Fall," has just been received in Pall-mall for exhibition. The picture is painted by the celebrated Belgian artist, Van Lerius, who has devoted several years to the production of this work of art, of which Continental critics speak highly.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS,

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

(Continued from page 118.)

CHAPTER IX.—THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE SHATRANJ, OR MEDIEVAL GAME OF CHESS.

I AM now entering on a subject which, I think, has hitherto been very imperfectly understood in Europe, at least in modern times. From the sources of information alluded to in our last chapter, I am enabled to lay before the reader a tolerably correct view of the mode in which Chess was played on this side the Celestial Empire from the sixth to the sixteenth century of the Christian era. I may further mention that, with regard to the three Oriental MSS. which I have already briefly described, it luckily so happens that what is either omitted or lost, or summarily discussed, in one MS. is treated of very fully in one or both of the others. As this will necessarily be a long chapter, I shall, for the sake of perspicuity, divide the subject into two sections.

SECTION 1ST.—ON THE MEDIEVAL CHESS-BOARD AND THE MOVES AND POWERS OF THE PIECES.

The ancient board on which the Chaturanga was played (as was shown in Chap. V.) had no variety of colours; in fact, a chequered board in that case would have been rather objectionable than otherwise. When the game was modified into the Shatranj, the board, so far as we know, still remained unspotted; although the division into black and white would, in the latter case, have been a decided improvement. Hyde (p. 60) gives a drawing of a splendid ivory chess-board presented to him by Daniel Sheldon, Esq., an East India merchant, nearly two centuries ago, on which the squares are, indeed, ornamented, but not of different colours. And here occurs a *quare*. What is become of Hyde's Indian Chess-board? Surely the mice have not eaten it up; nor can I conceive the possibility of such a piece of barbarity as its being cut up into some other trumpery ornament or ornaments. But to proceed. The eldest representation of a chequered board in the East that I have yet seen is in a copy of the *Shāhnāma*, in the British Museum (No. 18,504, folio 260), transcribed about 140 years ago. It is a picture of the scene where Buzurjmihr is unfolding the mysteries of the game in the presence of Naushirwān and the Indian Ambassador. The Persian sage has a chequered board of *sixty-four* squares placed before him, with the pieces arranged thereon, and a white spot to the right. However, in none of the three MSS. mentioned in our last chapter is there any allusion to the squares being of different colours. In the mediæval game of Europe the board seems to have been coloured about the fourteenth century; for in a Latin poem, supposed to be of that period, given in Hyde (p. 181), we have "*Asser quadratus vario colore notatus*;" but in an older poem of the time of the Anglo-Saxons, given by the same author (p. 179), there is nothing said about difference of colours.

The arrangement of the pieces in the Shatranj was exactly the same as our own in the present day, that is—the Kings stood opposite to each other, and so did the *Farzins* or Queens. There is a general impression (though erroneous) that on each side the Queen was placed on the right hand of the King. This I found to be peculiar only to the modern Indian game; but it was not so in that country 300 years ago, as may be seen in the Museum MS. (No. 16,356), dedicated to the Great Mogul of the day. The pieces and Pawns being thus drawn up, the game generally began, as with us, by moving either the King's or Queen's Pawn; with this difference, however, that in the Shatranj the Pawns could move only one square, at the commencement. The King, Rook, and Knight, moved exactly as they do now. The *Farzin*, or what we call the Queen, moved one square diagonally; consequently her power slowly extended only over that half of the squares which we should say were of her own colour. The adverse Queen, being on the opposite square at the extremity of the board, was necessarily of a different colour—hence the two Queens could never by any chance encounter one another. That this was the case in Europe, in the eleventh or twelfth century, we know from a line in the older Latin poem given by Hyde (p. 180):—

Nam Regina non valebit impedire alteram.

The *Fil*, which we call Bishop, moved two squares diagonally. He attacked and commanded only the square next to him but one; he had no power over the intermediate square; hence his attack, like that of the Knight, could not be covered or warded off by the intervention of another piece. It will be found, by a slight inspection, that his power extended over only seven squares of the board (one leap of two squares at a time), besides the one on which he originally stood. It will also be found, on examination, that each of the four Bishops had a diocese of eight particular squares for himself, out of which he could never move. It so happened, also, that the eight squares belonging to any one Bishop never fell within the range of any of the other three; hence a Bishop could never, by any chance, encounter an adverse Bishop, even when running on the same colour. Here, again, we can throw light on a line of the older Latin poem in Hyde:—

Firmum pactum Calvi tenent, neque sibi nacent.

Lastly, when a Pawn reached the opposite extremity of the board, he obtained the rank of *Farzin* only, and never that of any other piece. He commenced thenceforth to move diagonally, one square at a time, being, of course, restricted to the colour of the square on which he had landed; hence in many of the end games given in the Oriental MSS. above described we find two or three *Farzins* on either side of the board, of which more hereafter. Here, once more, the older Latin poem in Hyde agrees with us:—

*Cum Pedester usque summam venerit ad Tabulam,
Nomen ejus tunc mutatur; appellatur Ferzia?
Ejus interim Regina gratiam obtineat.*

Here we have absolutely the Persian word *Farzin* still retained, although the term Queen had already become in vogue. Volumes could not speak more in proof of the Oriental origin of Chess. I may further observe that this peculiar fact of promoting the Pawns to the rank of *Farzin*, in the mediæval game, sweeps away at once the whole rubbish that has been written about the *non-antiquity* of "a plurality of Queens," which Philidor and his sapient editor, Mr. Pratt, seemed to consider as a modern innovation. *Vide* Pratt's Philidor, 1825, p. 514. Let me not be here misunderstood: when I speak of Philidor, I fully admit that he held the first rank in chess-playing, but not in scholarship. Having now explained the moves of the pieces in the Shatranj, I shall henceforth discontinue the use of the terms "*Farzin*" and "*Fil*," using instead the well-known appellations of Queen and Bishop; the reader always bearing in mind their exact and very limited range on the board.

In conveying an idea of the relative powers or exchangeable value of the pieces, the Arabs and Persians have adopted the following quaint and practical method, founded upon their smaller denominations of money. It so happens, too, that we have ourselves, as nearly as may be, a corresponding coinage. The *diram* is our sixpence; the *dānk*, our penny; and the *tasū*, our farthing; and with this explanation I am enabled here also to dispense with the Oriental terms.

The King, they say, is beyond all value, on account of his rank, but in reality from the nature of the game. The value of the Rook is sixpence; that of the Knight is fourpence. On these two points all the three MSS. agree. The value of the Queen, however, is less decided, as one MS. estimates her at threepence, and another only at twopence; perhaps twopence halfpenny is near the mark. The value of the Bishop is three halfpence. The average value of the Pawns is one penny each, but the two centre or Royal Pawns are each worth a penny farthing, and, according to some, the King's Pawn is worth three halfpence. Again, the two side Pawns are worth only three farthings each. Finally, the real value of any particular piece or Pawn is liable to undergo considerable modifications according to circumstances. Thus it may happen that on certain occasions a Knight or even a Queen may be of more value than the Rook. So a Pawn, as it advances towards the opposite side of the board, gradually assumes a higher value than that of the Bishop.

I now conclude this section with a very appropriate end game by Adali, an Arabian player of the highest class, who flourished in the first half of the tenth century. It is to be found in folio 4 A of the Asiatic Society's MS., in which Adali plays the Black. This I have altered into White, simply to secure the reader's good humour, as we are now accustomed in our problems to make the winner play with the white men. For the same laudable purpose, I have used, as in Ali's problem given in last chapter, our own chequered board, which, I maintain, the Shatranjis *ought* to have found out to be an improvement.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at her R 2nd, Bishops at Q B and Q 3rd, Rooks at K B and Q 6th, Kt at K B 5th; Pawns at Q R 4th, Q 5th, and K 3rd.

Black: K at his sq, Rooks at Q B 2nd and K R 2nd, Kts at K Kt and K 2nd, Bishops at Q Kt 5th and K Kt 5th; Pawns at Q R 4th, Q Kt 3rd, K 4th, K Kt 4th, and K R 5th.

White moves, and mates in eight moves.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K Kt 7th (ch) R must take | 5. R to Q's 8thsq (ch) R interposes | | |
| 2. R to Q's 8th (ch) K takes R | 6. R takes R (ch) K to his Q B's 4th | | |
| 3. R to K B 8th (ch) K to his Q's 2nd sq | 7. R to Q R 3rd (ch) (Q) K to his Q B's 5th | | |
| 4. K B to Q Kt 5th K to his 3rd sq (ch) (Q) (he must) | 8. Q to her Kt's 3rd—mate | | |

There is a solution of this problem in order to show the play of the Bishops, which did not occur to me in the problem by Ali Shatranji given in our last chapter. We see in this move the peculiarity of the bishop's check, which cannot be covered either by the Knight or Rook, as would have been the case in our game. There is no resource, then, for the Black King but to move to his 4th sq.

(Q) Here the White Q B vaults over his own King and checks the adv. King over the adv. Bishop.

The foregoing position has every appearance of having occurred in actual play. It will be seen that Adali is numerically inferior in force by two Pawns and a Queen against a Knight, amounting in all to at least three Pawns. These, we may safely infer, were given away by the shrewd old master as so many sprats, in order ultimately to secure the whale.

In a paper on Chess, by Captain H. Cox, inserted in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (Vol. VII., 8vo edition, page 494), the writer says:—"They (the Bishops) move diagonally in advance or retrograde, always two steps at a move, and have what Mr. Irvin calls the motion of a racket-boy, hopping over any piece in their way *except the King*." Here we see that the exception does not exist, for the Bishop *does* hop over the King.

SECTION 2ND.—ON THE GIVING OF ODDS, AND THE DIVISION OF PLAYERS INTO FIVE CLASSES.

The subject of odds is most minutely discussed by the author of the Asiatic Society's MS., of which the following is an abridged translation, viz.:—"Having now explained the moves of the pieces, and their exchangeable value, I shall proceed, O reader! to inform you of the different degrees of odds established by the masters of old. A true chess-player ought to play with all sorts of people, and, in order to do so, he must make himself acquainted with his adversary's strength, in order to determine what odds he may give or require. A man who is unacquainted with the rules for giving or demanding odds is not worthy of the name of chess-player. It is only by equalising the combatants that both of them may reap amusement and edification: for what interest could a first-rate player, such as Adali, or Süli, or Ali Shatranji, find in playing even with a man to whom they could give the Knight or the Rook?"

"The smallest degree of odds, then, is to allow the adversary the first move. The second degree is to give him the Half-Pawn, which consists in taking either Knight's Pawn off his own file and placing it on the Rook's third square. The third species of odds is the giving the Rook's Pawn; the fourth, that of the Knight; the fifth, that of the Bishop; the sixth, that of the Queen. The seventh degree of odds is to give the adversary the King's Pawn, which is the best on the board. The eighth species of odds is the King's Bishop. The ninth is the Queen's Bishop. The tenth degree of odds is the Queen. The eleventh, the Queen and a Pawn; or, what is equivalent, a Knight; for, though the Queen and Pawn be slightly inferior to the Knight at the beginning, yet you must take into account the probability of the Pawn becoming a second Queen. The twelfth species of odds is the Knight and Pawn. The thirteenth, the Rook. To give any odds beyond the Rook can apply only to women, children, and tyros. For instance, a man to whom even a first-rate player can afford to give the odds of a Rook and Knight has no claim to be ranked among chess-players. In fact, the two Rooks in Chess are like the two hands in the human body, and the two Knights are, as it were, the feet. Now, that man has very little to boast of on the score of manhood and valour who tells you that he has given a sound thrashing to another man who had only one hand and one foot."

There is one point in the preceding gradation of odds which I am unable at present to explain. All the MSS. agree in considering the Queen's Bishop of greater value than that of the King. The author of the Asiatic Society's MS. appears to have given the reason, but unfortunately his account breaks off suddenly at the end of fol. 25 n.; and the leaf that ought to follow is missing. So far as I understand him, it would appear that the Queen and her Bishop (which is necessarily of a different colour) contribute in certain situations to make a drawn game, which game with the King's Bishop would have been lost. It is possible, however, that some explanation on this point may be found hereafter in our Section on Drawn Games. It would appear, also, that the Bishop's Pawn was considered to be slightly superior to that of the Knight; though, according to the author of the Mus. Pers. MS., this point is undecided among the best players.

"The Arabs and Persians divided chess-players into five classes, viz.—1st, the '*Allyat*,' or '*Class of Grandees*,' of whom seldom three exist at the same time. It is stated in the old Arabic MS. that Adali for some time remained alone of his class, and that the same thing happened to Al-Ari, a more recent Arabian player, and also to Ibn Dandān and Al-Kunāf, both of Bagdad. The second class consists of such players as are able to win only two or three games out of ten when playing even with one of the *Allyat*; the difference between the two classes being reckoned equal, on an average, to a Pawn; that is, a player of the first class could give to the very best of the second class a Rook's Pawn, and to the weakest of the same class the King's Pawn. The third class consists of players to whom one of the *Grandees* can give the odds of the Queen. The fourth class consists of those to whom one of the highest can give the odds of a Knight. (Here the hiatus occurs in the MSS.; but we know from other sources that) the fifth class consists of those players to whom one of the class of *grandees* can give the odds of a Rook."

After due consideration of this section, I cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the Arabs and Persians must have been very fine players. It is only among good players that such a minute and almost, to us, imperceptible gradation of odds could have been established. I may remark at the same time that it was much more difficult in the game of Shatranj to have given the odds of the Knight or of the Rook, than it is in our modern game. The difficulty arose from two distinct causes, easily perceived. In the Shatranj the Knight constituted the eighth part of the whole force; with us it is about only a twelfth part. Again, the Rook in the former was something between a fifth and a sixth part of the whole numerical strength; whereas in our game it is only about the eighth part. Another great disadvantage attending the giving of the Knight or Rook was that the superior player had no brilliant openings to trust to as with us. He owed his superiority alone to his strategic skill and powers of combination. Hence the number of fine positions occurring in actual play to such men as Ali Shatranji, &c. The mediæval game depended mainly on *position*. Hence the epithet "*mansūba-bāz*" (position-player) applied by the Persians to a chess-player of the first degree of skill.

The following problem is worthy of due reverence from all true lovers of Chess. In the first place it is in itself a beautiful piece of strategy. In the second place it is one of the oldest on record, being upwards of one thousand years old. Lastly, it is the invention of a crowned Sovereign, Mutasim Billāh, the son of the renowned Harun Rashid of Bagdad. It is from folio 29b of the Asiatic Society's MS., which, as I think I stated before, has no solutions. I have myself solved it, but, instead of inserting the solution with it, I have deposited the same in the hands of the editor, in order to afford the reader an opportunity of solving a mediæval problem.

PROBLEM BY THE CALIPH MUTASIM BILLAH, WHO REIGNED AT BAGDAD FROM A.D. 833 to 842:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and to give checkmate at the ninth move.

"It is a curious fact," I may have said, "that the Asiatic Society's MS. has ever set my face against a proceeding so common as to give solutions of chess problems. I believe I induced many others to follow my example. To young players, then, I would say, avoid the shilling men as you would the plague, and play strictly for the honour. The made is very simple: see shall surprise two players. A and B. Well, A thinks, perhaps, really, his only chance is to win by a draw. B, however, is a self-cool or vanity, will listen to no such suggestion, and will continue to play with an inferior player. Then my plan is—let the two agree to play carefully a match of ten games; and if, out of the ten, B should win only two or three (drawn games not to count), will amount to a tolerable proof that he is a class inferior to A."



TURKS CONVEYING THE SICK TO BALACLAVA.

TURKS CONVEYING SICK TO BALACLAVA.

THE Turks have no commissariat, no ambulances, not even an hospital at Balaklava. "It is one of the most heart-rending sights," says our Correspondent, "to see these unfortunate fellows carried on the shoulders of their poor comrades, who have sometimes to pay dear for their sympathy. I have seen many of them breaking down on the road, so that in cases where three or four have been required to carry (each for himself) a sick man, when they arrived at Balaklava one or two of the fatigue party were so knocked up that they never got back to the Camp again."

It is hardly possible to fancy a more depressing scene than the one which our Artist has depicted. The desolate landscape, the vestiges of mortality on every side, and the sad task in which the men are engaged, all conspire to exercise a most depressing influence upon the mind. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that the Turks must feel their case to be as hard a one as it seems to an English spectator. Partly owing to their fatalism, partly from a greater bluntness of feeling, as compared with the

French and English, they either do not suffer so much as our men do, or they conceal their feelings so well as to appear insensible to suffering. Whatever may be said in disparagement of the Turkish character, no one will deny that they rise far superior to more civilised nations in their powers of endurance. Those philosophers who talk of the doctrine of compensation, may find in this feature of the Turkish character an illustration of their favourite theory.

THE ENTRANCE TO BALACLAVA.

THE piles of planks for the soldiers' huts, standing there on the 17th of February—the date of the above Sketch—do not say much for the way in which matters have been managed in Balaklava. Later accounts would lead us to believe that an improvement is gradually taking place. A recent letter from that interesting locality says:—

The harbour of Balaklava is now crammed to the full with vessels that arrive faster than they can be unloaded. We have very evident proof here

of the anxiety of the authorities at home to supply every want, and of the solicitude of the public to administer to our luxuries. And there is now an unexpected degree of attention to the means of availing ourselves of the good things sent out to us. The harbour arrangements are better under the superintendence of Admiral Boxer than they have ever been before. He displays a very remarkable degree of activity, and keeps all those who are under him equally on the alert. He has established a little order on the wharves, to which he has added extent by dint of pile-driving and filling up with stones; and he is now engaged in adding to the space for landing by forming a causeway along the base of the cliff, which will render available a new beach, equal to a sixth of the shores of the harbour, which has been hitherto a kind of timber and farm-yard, appropriated by one of the men-of-war.

When these improvements have been completed, and the railway carried up to the Camp, the soldiers will be able to attend to their military duties without distraction. By the end of this month, it is said, that the railway will be finished to that extent, so that we shall be able to send up shells and powder as fast as the gunners can fire.



ENTRANCE TO BALACLAVA.



MOUNTED POLICEMAN FOR THE CRIMEA.—SOLDIERS DRAGGING STORES TO THE CAMP.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MOUNTED POLICEMAN FOR THE CRIMEA.—SOLDIERS DRAGGING STORES TO THE CAMP.

THE mounted policeman in the foreground has evidently the advantage of the soldiers in front of him, who are forced to do the work of beasts of burden, owing to the improvidence of those entrusted with the management of the Commissariat department. Now that the weather has improved considerably as regards temperature and dryness, this degrading work will not be quite so harassing as it has been, but it is still far too severe for human beings, and especially for men who have to sustain their share of camp duty.

We are glad to see that arrangements are making for the complete organisation of a Land Transport Corps, which will be attached exclusively to the Quartermaster-General's department. The train will consist of 1000 drivers, and be officered in a similar manner to the old Waggon Train; viz., the corps will be under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, and divided into ten troops of 100 men each, under the command of a captain and two lieutenants. The Commissariat corps of waggons, as the name denotes, will be under the orders of the Commissary-General commanding, and will also consist of 1000 drivers, superintended by an Assistant-Commissary-General, with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. The corps will be divided into ten troops of 100 men each, officered by a captain, two lieutenants, two inspectors, and a quartermaster. Two troops, or a squadron, will be attached to each division of the army. The drivers of each corps will be armed with a cavalry carbine, a sabre, and revolver; and the uniform is to be a short blue tunic, without lace or ornament, with the exception of the officers, who will wear the epaulettes of their respective ranks. Each troop will, however, be distinguishable by different-coloured facings, as the blue troop, red troop, green troop, &c.

As each driver will have the charge of two horses or mules, 4000 animals will be required for the service. A large portion of the force has already proceeded to the seat of war; and as a sufficiency of men cannot be obtained from the police, recruiting parties have been sent into the agricultural districts to enlist them. A dépôt for instructing recruits is to be formed at Croydon, which was formerly the head-quarters of the Waggon Train.

A SNOW SCENE AT BALACLAVA.

THE Commissariat mules and bat horses having broken down or died off, under the heavy work they had to go through upon half rations, the few remaining horses of the Dragoons were employed for a short time to carry, or rather drag, the planks from Balacava to the Camp; and here we find two of them, as seen by our Artist on the 7th of last month, making the best of their way through the snow. The foremost horse seems to have become rather restive under its very awkward load, as was natural enough, for what beast of spirit would ever submit willingly to so painful and vulgar a task? The soldiers are fortunately well fortified against the inclemency of a Crimean winter. In their fur caps, pilot coats, and rough leggings, they do not bear much resemblance to any regiment in her Majesty's service, but they are well prepared to withstand the rigour of the bitter climate in which they have their work to perform, and that is a point of much more importance. The poor animals employed in dragging the planks along are in a much worse predicament. They have no extra clothing, although quite as susceptible of cold as their masters. No wonder, therefore, that the mortality among the Cavalry horses in the Crimea should have been still greater than that which has taken place among the soldiers.



DRAGONS CARRYING PLANKS FROM BALACLAVA TO THE CAMP.

LITERATURE.

CHRONICLES OF WOOLFORD'S ROOST, AND OTHER PAPERS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Constable and Co., Edinburgh.

To say that a work is one of Washington Irving's is to recommend it for a very considerable number of excellences. We do not regard any one of his many productions as a failure; the majority of them are good in matter and manner, and we have from his pen one or two of surpassing merit—books which will be read with interest in all future times. Washington Irving is, upon the whole, the most charming writer whom the United States till his own day had produced. During the age we have specified there is no other of equal abilities who has established a reputation in both light and serious literature. Some of the rest are novelists and story-tellers only, some historians only, some essayists only; but Washington Irving has succeeded eminently in all these capacities, and is in all of them better known and more admired than are several of the other writers even in those special fields to which they have confined, and on which they have concentrated, their whole exertions. This claims for him a very noticeable and superior rank, and bespeaks the uncommon gifts for which he was indebted to the partiality of nature, as well as the instinctive industry with which he was careful to cherish and cultivate such endowments. We should, even in a more restricted, more special, more technical sphere, than literature—in the far less noble and less intellectual study, for instance, of human codes, and their arbitrary secrets—be immediately struck, if we found a man who exhibited this comprehensive proficiency. We could not, for instance, refuse the proper degree of admiration to him who constantly showed himself the best conductor of a case at the Old Bailey; we should admit his peculiar talents, imagine that we quite understood the nature of them, and respect them in their order; but our appreciation of his qualities in this "plane," so far from diminishing, would greatly increase, our wonder, if we were informed that this very individual was also not only one of the best forensic orators in the higher courts, but one of the best chamber counsel at home. We should reconsider our opinion of him, admit that we had not estimated him rightly, and that such a union of powers marked a capacity of a very different class from that which we had assigned to our police-case practitioner.

So in the far more genuine proofs of genius and of mind required by Literature from her votaries—Literature, whose business is not to become adroitly learned in the enactments of men, and whose subject-matter is not casual, artificial, capricious, conflicting—the wisdom, in fact, or the folly of human legislators—but real and primordial, every aspect of nature, every form of truth, every element of usefulness and beauty. It is necessary, in short, when we wish to gauge the due rank of any author, to inquire whether he figured in only one line, or succeeded in several. We all know perfectly well that for ordinary people—that is, for the immense majority of mankind—it is a rule of primary importance that they should make some one definite object or subject their exclusive business, if they wish to effect any results. The truth of this has been embodied in a maxim, and the maxim is old. We all know perfectly well, likewise, that the straining after too wide a range has been the ruin of a vast number of small intellects, and that absolute universality of capacity has been the lot of no human mind. But the scope of the intellectual competency is various, and its limits are more or less restricted in different persons. The most comprehensive author, for example, whom this country, or perhaps any other, can boast of the present day is Bulwer Lytton, if we calculate the number of very dissimilar departments of literature in which he has toiled with honour and success.

In a far more bounded proportion, Washington Irving has vindicated the versatility of his powers, and may stand a comparison in three or four different kinds of composition with American writers who have respectively made each kind an exclusive occupation.

We have not under our examination at this moment any of his loftier performances. The "Chronicles of Woolford's Roost" are not, like "The History of Columbus," or "The Conquest of Granada," a work of high purpose and pretension. "Woolford's Roost," indeed, is by our well-known friend Geoffrey Crayon, Gentleman, to whom most of us feel very much indebted for the pleasantest sketch-book in our possession. It is

leisure-hour reading, yet the leisure hour which we give to such reading is not an hour of idleness. Almost invariably—if not, indeed, always without exception—Washington Irving's sketches are based upon facts; we do not mean distinct isolated events of an historical kind (though these are frequently his subjects, and have suggested some of the papers in the present collection), but facts as discriminated from the gratuitous and capricious fabrication of scenes and manners such as never really existed. We say, therefore, that in reading the tales and sketches of this writer we do not waste our time; we learn a good deal, and obtain a lively conception of states of social life which he has either witnessed, or by peculiar and fond study made his own, or perhaps recalls vividly by the light of early-communicated traditions in his childhood. Of the first kind is the chapter called the "Bermuda," in the volume before us; of the second are all his sketches of Southern Spain, and of its ancient moresque or ancient national life; of the third are his views of the Dutch settlers in America and of the Dutch at home, which are, in truth, miniatures, matchless in every little stroke. These are but instances. But, besides this scarcely-perceptible but large and varied fund of available information, derived from that basis of reality on which, as on a fertile site, Washington Irving's lighter works are constructed, there is much to be learnt from his style, which is, no doubt, less than perfect, but marked by great excellences. It is clear and elegant, with occasionally, an astonishing happiness in the expression. He has both humour and pathos, evinces close observation of men and manners—nay, of physical nature—is never affected, can be grand and dignified without bombast, and pleasant, facetious, familiar, without vulgarity. Add to this that he is, so far as his kindly heart can make him, one of the most unprejudiced of writers; he shows neither the rabid animosity with which some American authors have so frequently permitted themselves to speak of the institutions of all countries not Republican, nor the servility with which others have flattered even the worst tyrants; he belongs rather to the noble band of their best writers, and is part of the glory of the United States.

In "Woolford's Roost" there are about thirty different stories and sketches, some of them positively historical—all instructive, entertaining, and delightful. His sketches of Parisian life are particularly good, and essentially in his own best manner. We could easily enlarge on this theme; but Washington Irving is well known, even to the worst-read persons; and we have had only to recal—not certainly to introduce or announce—the thousand fascinations of this highly-endowed and genial author. We could understand how one who never purchased another work not by an English hand, in Constable's Miscellany, should ask for this volume; for, while it is classic in many respects, a child might find pleasure in its perusal.

THE PRINCIPLES OF COLOURING IN PAINTING. By CHARLES MARTEL. Winsor and Newton.

This little book derives its "principles" from the scientific deductions made by M. Chevreul, establishing the physiological laws which govern the phenomena of harmony and contrast of colours. That these laws, and their application to arts and manufactures, have been more tastefully exhibited by the French is well known; and they are doubtless greatly indebted to the teaching of M. Chevreul, while Superintendent of the Dyeing Department of the *Manufacture des Gobelins* at Paris, as well as to the lectures of this eminent chemist at Lyons. His great work—describing his discoveries, and detailing the immense number of careful experiments which established them—has been ably translated by the author of the present manual. But this little book is deserving of especial recommendation as an effort to reduce the results of these researches to the comprehension of the young artist or artisan, and place the knowledge of them within his means. That we only want a scientific system, and not the faculty for feeling the fascinations of harmonious colouring, is evident from the unmistakable superiority of English over French artists as colourists.

Although these principles are not limited to painting, as may be inferred from our remarks, still, their special application to the art by our author will be of great value to the young artist. They will not simply and alone make him a painter; for, of course, to be one requires not only tasteful selection of what is merely imitated, but often the power of inventing combinations of colour, and a delicate perception of the relations of different gradations of tint and hue, as affected by chiaroscuro, which

nothing but what is termed "an eye for colour" will afford. Still, a knowledge of these principles will save him much time, spare him many a useless experiment, and give him an unerring guide for the groundwork and general effect of his picture. In the course of manipulation, also, while looking at individual colours, he will be able to appreciate the influences at work which cause those colours to appear different from what they really are—thus giving him, as it were, constantly a "fresh eye."

The great merit of Chevreul's discoveries is, that they are established with all the precision and certainty of scientific laws. Hitherto no subject has been treated more vaguely or empirically than that of colouring. We have had pretended applications of Newton's analysis of the spectrum; fanciful analogies between sound and colour (which the Germans have so delighted in making); or else merely a description of material colours. In this little book, however, are principles perfectly trustworthy. That they may be recognised and applied in England as they have been already on the Continent and in America, we earnestly hope, and welcome every effort to advance this result.

PHYSIOLOGY AS A BRANCH OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, a special committee appointed at last meeting, on the motion of Dr. Lee, "to consider the propriety and practicability of instructing all the pupils connected with the institution in the elements of physiology and the laws of health," gave in the following report:—

Treasurer's Chambers, 22nd Feb., 1855.

The committee appointed at last meeting of governors met, and having maturely considered the subject remitted to them, report as follows:—

1. They are decidedly and unanimously of opinion that it is most desirable that a knowledge of physiology and the laws of health should be communicated to all the older scholars, of both sexes, attending the Heriot Schools and also to the elder boys in the Hospital.
2. The committee are satisfied from numerous facts, that, by using proper drawings, illustrations, &c., which are easily accessible, this kind of knowledge can be successfully imparted to even very young persons, and that it seldom fails to prove interesting and attractive to them.
3. Having conversed on the subject with Dr. Bedford, the house governor, the committee find that he warmly sympathises in the proposal laid before the last meeting; and, having paid considerable attention to those subjects, he will hold himself prepared, within a reasonable time, to commence a course of lectures on physiology and the laws of health.
4. As it is important that the teachers in the Heriot Schools should have their attention directed to these important branches of knowledge, the committee have to suggest that two lessons should be delivered by a competent person weekly, till the principal subjects have been gone over. The committee believe they will have little difficulty in arranging the time and place for these lessons, if the Governors shall instruct them to proceed.
5. The class to which this first course of lessons shall be addressed, should, in the opinion of the committee, consist of from sixty to eighty of the more advanced and intelligent pupils, selected by the teachers from the several Heriot Schools—the teachers, or as many of them as may be found convenient, being also present to hear the lessons and examinations.
6. The committee recommend that Dr. Hodgson be invited to give this first course of lessons. They believe this gentleman to be well qualified for this duty, from his powers of illustration and simplification, as also from his experience in the same kind of instruction. His course of lessons extends to twenty-five, and they suggest that Dr. H., if employed, should be allowed £25 for his trouble.
7. Some apparatus, diagrams, &c., will be necessary; but the committee do not recommend that any considerable sum of money should be expended in procuring these at present; the sum of £10 at most—if the Governors will sanction it being so applied—will, they think, be amply sufficient. R. LEE, Convener.

The Rev. Dr. Lee moved the approval of the report, which was seconded by Dr. Sibbald. After some discussion.

Dr. Lee said, he was gratified with the reception which his motion had met with on the whole, and he augured the happiest results both to the children connected with this institution and far beyond its limits, from the experiment about to be made, if it should prove successful, of which he had no doubt. He thought it honourable to the intelligence and candour of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital that they should adopt this motion unanimously, and thus express their desire that so important a proposal should at least have a fair trial. He hoped other—many other—bodies entrusted with the education of youth would feel called upon to follow their example, and not yield to those narrow prejudices which arose either from ignorance or a miserably contracted and mistaken notion of the true sphere and objects of education. There existed, he was delighted to perceive, a wide-spread dissatisfaction with education as now carried on, and a lively sympathy with feasible schemes for enlarging and improving it. He had had most pleasing proofs of this interest in numerous communications he had received, since the last general meeting, from persons in very different stations in society, all expressing high approbation of the plan then proposed, and all sanguine of its success. Even Peers of the realm did not think it beneath them to join in this sentiment, showing an interest in the improvement of the humbler classes which he could not but think was very graceful and very honourable in them. Several objections had, indeed, been expressed by different Governors, but he might be permitted to say that besides being so inconsistent as mutually to refute each other, they were very trifling, and many of them proceeded on misapprehension. Thus one reverend friend of his had expressed his repugnance to "smatterings in science," and another hon. gentleman (Baillie Brown Douglas) objected that so extensive a course of lessons should be proposed, and was of opinion that six lessons on physiology would be sufficient. Thus, to the first objector twenty-five lessons were only "a smattering," while to the other half-a-dozen lessons "were full and sufficient instruction." He (Dr. Lee) objected to the magistrate's notion, because within that compass the subject could not be treated so as to suit the faculties of young persons; it would be a smattering, the labour would be thrown away. If the subject is to be taught, let it be so taught that it may be comprehended, so that it may interest and may fix itself in the memory. If it be not well illustrated it will not be understood, and if not understood it will not be remembered. For securing these important objects, the committee proposed so extensive and complete a course of lessons. And he replied to Dr. Hunter's objection that the teaching which would be given would not be a smattering, but within its own range, and for the purposes in view, would be a substantial and sufficient instruction. Another reverend friend (Dr. Clark) had made this objection, that the Governors might as well teach the children agriculture or horsemanship. He (Dr. Lee), however, rather differed with his reverend friend on that point. It was not likely that many of the boys, and it was certain that none of the girls, would become farmers or tillers of the ground; and if they did, they would learn the art in due time. Neither did he conceive it very probable that many of these boys or girls would in after life practise the profession of a horse-jockey, or rise to the dignity of fox-hunter; so that he thought, with submission, that agriculture and horsemanship might be, without absurdity, omitted from their programme of studies. But each of those boys and girls had a body, which must exist in health or disease, and to either of which conditions their own treatment of their bodies would greatly contribute; and, since health was one of the greatest blessings, and sickness one of the greatest calamities, which could befall any one, and to a labouring man even more than to any other, he thought that every person, however humble, should be shown how to preserve a property which was much to all, but to the poorer classes was more than to others. Another gentleman had feared lest this teaching might interfere with the acquisition of other parts of education. He should be sorry if it did; but there was no reason why it should. But even if it did, he (Dr. Lee) was prepared to maintain it was, next to religious knowledge itself, the most important of all. Millions of people performed the duties of their station with very few demands upon their arithmetical powers—with very little use of writing—and not much even of reading; but nobody could do anything important or enjoy anything without health. This was everybody's concern—rich and poor, young and old, master and servant. Whatever men were ignorant of they should not remain ignorant of themselves—they should know something not only of their minds but of their bodies; and it would be understood more clearly than it is now, how much not only the comfort and peace but the virtue of the mind depends upon the healthy condition of the house it dwells in—and how close is the connection in numerous cases between diseases and vices. It had also been objected that the introduction of these lessons would increase the hours of study, and so make heavier that burden which was already so great. He admitted there was much reason in this objection. But the governors would remember that the remedy was easy, and was in their own hands. He had always protested against the long hours with which children and youth were oppressed at schools. He was astonished such a system should be submitted to. A child naturally delighted in things; he was interested in objects; and we, reversing the tendencies of nature, insisted upon turning his mind inward upon itself, and dooming him to study little but words. Language, as the picture of thought, was a natural object of study at a later period, when the age of self-reflection has arrived; but in childhood and early youth he held the study of language, scientifically, to be a perversion of the grossest kind; for it was just the study of the human mind, the same in kind as logic or metaphysics. He thought this *word-study* might advantageously be reduced in quantity, and a little more room made for acquaintance with things, especially with those things which we must handle, and so either preserve or destroy. Verbal descriptions of the human frame, its structure, and organs, would have no interest for children, and not much for any person; but if you exhibit the things, show the workmanship of God as displayed in the skeleton, or by drawings representing the different parts of the body, you instantly arrest attention, and interest the youthful mind. Unless he was much mistaken, these lessons would be felt by the children to be a relief rather than a burden; and they would have more to tell their parents about them than about all the other things they learned.

The report was then unanimously agreed to, and a remit made to the committee to carry its recommendations into effect.

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ROUSSILLON, 30s. per Dozen, with fine violet tinge, and rich, racy, and mellow Burgundy flavour; it resembles Port, but is fresher on the palate, and has the merit of not becoming acidic in those temperate climates that are subject to it as readily as port. (For particulars see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of 11th February.) "A better wine I never wish to drink."—(See Evidence of the late G. R. Porter, Esq., before a Committee of the House of Commons on the Wine Duties, 1852). Dinner Sherry, 26s.; 30s.; standard or standard, 30s.; fine old ruby beesting Port, 42s.; 48s.; 54s.; 60s.; 66s.; 72s.; 78s.; 84s.; 90s.; 96s.; 102s.; 108s.; 114s.; 120s.; 126s.; 132s.; 138s.; 144s.; 150s.; 156s.; 162s.; 168s.; 174s.; 180s.; 186s.; 192s.; 198s.; 204s.; 210s.; 216s.; 222s.; 228s.; 234s.; 240s.; 246s.; 252s.; 258s.; 264s.; 270s.; 276s.; 282s.; 288s.; 294s.; 300s.; 306s.; 312s.; 318s.; 324s.; 330s.; 336s.; 342s.; 348s.; 354s.; 360s.; 366s.; 372s.; 378s.; 384s.; 390s.; 396s.; 402s.; 408s.; 414s.; 420s.; 426s.; 432s.; 438s.; 444s.; 450s.; 456s.; 462s.; 468s.; 474s.; 480s.; 486s.; 492s.; 498s.; 504s.; 510s.; 516s.; 522s.; 528s.; 534s.; 540s.; 546s.; 552s.; 558s.; 564s.; 570s.; 576s.; 582s.; 588s.; 594s.; 600s.; 606s.; 612s.; 618s.; 624s.; 630s.; 636s.; 642s.; 648s.; 654s.; 660s.; 666s.; 672s.; 678s.; 684s.; 690s.; 696s.; 702s.; 708s.; 714s.; 720s.; 726s.; 732s.; 738s.; 744s.; 750s.; 756s.; 762s.; 768s.; 774s.; 780s.; 786s.; 792s.; 798s.; 804s.; 810s.; 816s.; 822s.; 828s.; 834s.; 840s.; 846s.; 852s.; 858s.; 864s.; 870s.; 876s.; 882s.; 888s.; 894s.; 900s.; 906s.; 912s.; 918s.; 924s.; 930s.; 936s.; 942s.; 948s.; 954s.; 960s.; 966s.; 972s.; 978s.; 984s.; 990s.; 996s.; 1002s.; 1008s.; 1014s.; 1020s.; 1026s.; 1032s.; 1038s.; 1044s.; 1050s.; 1056s.; 1062s.; 1068s.; 1074s.; 1080s.; 1086s.; 1092s.; 1098s.; 1104s.; 1110s.; 1116s.; 1122s.; 1128s.; 1134s.; 1140s.; 1146s.; 1152s.; 1158s.; 1164s.; 1170s.; 1176s.; 1182s.; 1188s.; 1194s.; 1200s.; 1206s.; 1212s.; 1218s.; 1224s.; 1230s.; 1236s.; 1242s.; 1248s.; 1254s.; 1260s.; 1266s.; 1272s.; 1278s.; 1284s.; 1290s.; 1296s.; 1302s.; 1308s.; 1314s.; 1320s.; 1326s.; 1332s.; 1338s.; 1344s.; 1350s.; 1356s.; 1362s.; 1368s.; 1374s.; 1380s.; 1386s.; 1392s.; 1398s.; 1404s.; 1410s.; 1416s.; 1422s.; 1428s.; 1434s.; 1440s.; 1446s.; 1452s.; 1458s.; 1464s.; 1470s.; 1476s.; 1482s.; 1488s.; 1494s.; 1500s.; 1506s.; 1512s.; 1518s.; 1524s.; 1530s.; 1536s.; 1542s.; 1548s.; 1554s.; 1560s.; 1566s.; 1572s.; 1578s.; 1584s.; 1590s.; 1596s.; 1602s.; 1608s.; 1614s.; 1620s.; 1626s.; 1632s.; 1638s.; 1644s.; 1650s.; 1656s.; 1662s.; 1668s.; 1674s.; 1680s.; 1686s.; 1692s.; 1698s.; 1704s.; 1710s.; 1716s.; 1722s.; 1728s.; 1734s.; 1740s.; 1746s.; 1752s.; 1758s.; 1764s.; 1770s.; 1776s.; 1782s.; 1788s.; 1794s.; 1800s.; 1806s.; 1812s.; 1818s.; 1824s.; 1830s.; 1836s.; 1842s.; 1848s.; 1854s.; 1860s.; 1866s.; 1872s.; 1878s.; 1884s.; 1890s.; 1896s.; 1902s.; 1908s.; 1914s.; 1920s.; 1926s.; 1932s.; 1938s.; 1944s.; 1950s.; 1956s.; 1962s.; 1968s.; 1974s.; 1980s.; 1986s.; 1992s.; 1998s.; 2004s.; 2010s.; 2016s.; 2022s.; 2028s.; 2034s.; 2040s.; 2046s.; 2052s.; 205